Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

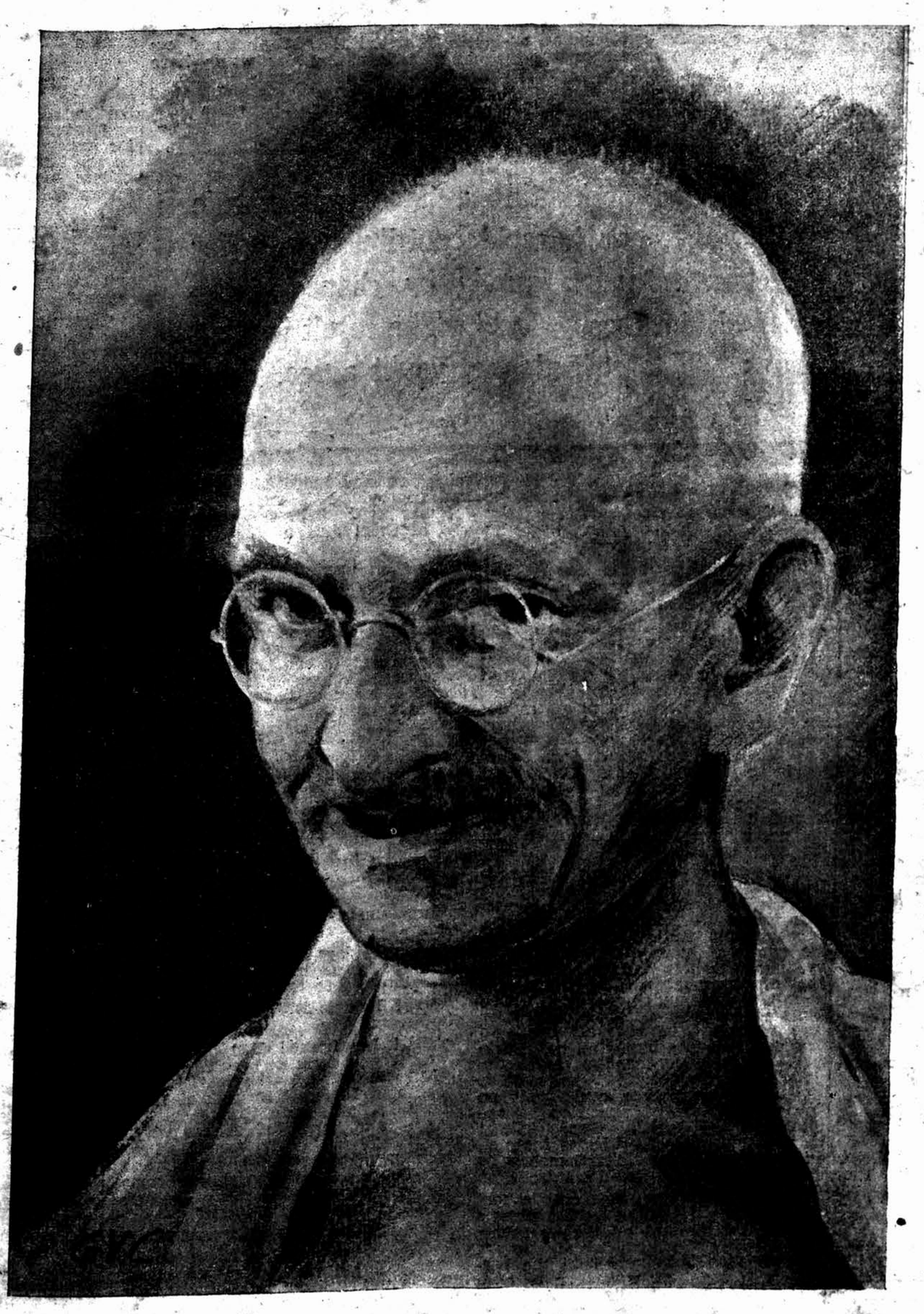
WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. III No. 40 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1944. PRICE FOUR ANNAS

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY!

(Only 25 to the Century!)



Pastel-Portrait by G. V. Chandwadkar,
("Chronicle" Staff Artist.)

'Some Memories Of Bapu'

(See Page 3)

OUR MODERN FABLE

Not From Aesop!

INTERVIEW WITH A TIGER

By B. G GUPTE

Instead of hunting a tiger from a safe "Machan", our intrepid contributor has, for a change though purely by chance, interviewed him face to face! The result is startling: This striped one, you'll agree, could surely talk!

SAY and think whatever you like; but it is a fact that I interviewed a tiger.

It was a great jungle. Tall trees; leafy boughs; giant creepers; numerous birds and beasts, thousands of varieties of flowers and insects; such was that great jungle.

Many men before me might have passed through it; and it was my good fortune to pass through it.

Yes, I was passing leisurely through it. I had come there to pass my time happily. I was lustily reciting that poem "I am the monarch of all I survey". I still remembered the opening lines of that poem, though I had learnt it in my school days.

But in a short time, to my great horror, I found out that I was "not" the monarch of all I surveyed. For, there was the monarch of the jungle—a large striped tiger—lying at his full length, under a spreading banyan tree.

The words of the poem died on my lips. My mouth was dry. I began to tremble from head to foot. All my happy and merry mood fell down from my heart. My heart missed some of its usual beats, but the very next moment it raced double its usual speed. Because wonder of wonders! the great tiger addressed me in a human voice and that, too, in English.

"Don't be afraid, sonny! Rest awhile! I shall have a chat with you!"

Hearing his human voice some of my former fear forsook me. I bumped down where I was and was looking at the tiger open mouthed. There was a strange mixture of horror and wonder in my heart and the same must have been reflected on my face.

The great beast smiled at me and said "What do you wonder about?"

I wanted to speak something, but words refused to come out of my mouth. Fortunately, the great beast guessed my words and said "Yes, you want to ask me, how I—a tiger by birth can talk in a human voice and that too in English. The fact is, for the last thirty years I am living on human flesh and blood alone. Your scientists tell you that during every seven years each and every particle of our body is changed. You get, as it were, a quite new body every seven years. Eating human flesh for thirty years continuously, has given me a human flesh for thirty years the English tongue,—most of the men I killed and ate understood and talked English. Eating human flesh has also given me many of the human voices." And he looked somewhat sorrowful.

"But how did you live without being killed by us—humans?" Somehow the words escaped my lips without my knowing.

The great beast smiled benevolently and said "Very good! Very good! Don't be afraid. Ask me anything you like."

I was very much heartened by his words. I began to fire question after question at him.

'How did you live without being killed by us-men? How is it that you know about the scientists and their theories? Why—?"

"Please, don't be in a hurry. One question at a time. First about those science theories. Well! One day there came a hunter to hunt me. He had well digested many of the science books. From the very smell of him I knew it instantly. The fellow was so much fond of science that while out hunting, he carried two or three science books on him. I caught him unawares, killed him and ate him as he was—without removing his dress. Naturally, I ate those science books with his body and dress. His blood and flesh were fully soaked in science. I had eaten them. In addition to that, I had eaten the science books. And from that day science has stuck in my brain. So now and then I prattle some science theories."

The beast began to twirl his moustaches in human fashion. Seeing his humanness I made myself bold to ask him "Will you please tell me some of your jungle experiences?"

The beast laughed merrily to hear my question. "Well! well" I shall satisfy your curiosity to some extent. I shall tell you one or two of my many experiences. Here is one Once, a great mem-Sahib came here for a tiger hunt. They tied a buffalo and put machan for her on a nearby tree. They made the usual electric light arrangement over the buffalo. On that day an ill-fated touring tiger had come to this jungle.."

"A touring tiger? What do you mean please?" I asked suddenly.

The great beast laughed merrily and said, "You have got your Resident Mamlatdars and the touring Mamlatdars in every big Taluka. Similarly there are resident tigers and touring tigers. The resident tigers do not leave the jungle in which they reside. I belong to the resident type. The touring tigers travel from one jungle to another. Please don't ask me how much travelling allowance they get and whether they travel second class or third class." And the great human tiger laughed in his humanness.

I forgot my fear and laughed loudly with him. The tiger continued, "So a touring tiger had come to this jungle that very day. He was very-very old and could hardly walk. He was very hungry. It was past evening. The lady had just taken her seat on the machan. The buffalo was calmly sitting under the tree. The buffalo was very old. The old tiger was looking longingly at the old buffalo from his hiding place. Darkness was slowly creeping over the jungle. It was quite dark. The old and hungry tiger could wait no longer. He slowly, very slowly approached the buffalo. Poor fellow! It was impossible for him to jump on his prey and devour it. Somehow he crawled near the tied-down buffalo.

The old tiger was now only a foot or two away from the buffalo when a button was pressed on the machan. The electric lamp which hung over the buffalo shone brightly. Both the buffalo and the tiger were seen as clear as in the broad day light. And then the lady pressed the trigger of her rifle. There was a loud explosion, immediately followed by complete darkness. But torches were hurriedly flashed from the machan and in the torch light both the beasts were seen lying dead—so to say, in each others arms."

"A case of two birds in one stone", I said breathlessly.

The tiger laughed for a while and said, "No. No. The birds were completely missed".

"What do you mean by that?" I asked.

"Can you not guess it? Both the old animals had died of heart failure—merely by the shock they got, hearing the report of the rifle. The bullet had hit the lamp over-hanging the buffalo and hence there was complete darkness after the report of the rifle."

Hearing this I also laughed heartily. The tiger continued. "I was seeing all this from my hiding place. The next day the lady got herself photographed with the tiger. She blew her own trumpet in the columns of a daily paper and became known as a great tiger-killer."

We both laughed heartily.

"Now listen to this", continued the tiger. A Barasahib had come to this jungle for a hunt. He had engaged five hundred beaters to beat the jungle. The day before they had tied a buffalo and I had killed and eaten it half. I was going to eat the remaining portion the next day. You see, I was quite raw at that time. I did not know enough of the tricks of these shikarwalas. They had put a machan for the Barasahib near an open space in the jungle. The beaters began to beat and cry loudly—as if their forefathers were rotting in hell.

"As I told you, I was quite raw at that time. The noise made me nervous. I came out of my lair and began to run here and there. I was about to emerge in the open space, below the machan; but owing to some merit done by me in my past birth I sensed the danger and remained hidden. As luck would have it, there was, a quite recently dead tiger, lying near by. It had died of snake-bites. The cobra that had bitten and killed him was lying dead nearby. It seemed, there was a regular fight between them and both of them died at each other's hands.

"I had an inspiration. I took the dead tiger by the scruff of the nape and threw him some thirty feet away in the open space. It was quite a professional jiu-jitsu throw. Had I not killed and eaten a first class jiu-jitsu champion only a month back? So, I say it was a very artistic professional throw. A moment before the corpse hit the ground there were loud reports. The rifles of the barasahib and his companion had spoken simultaneously. The corpse fell down riddled with bullets. Bugles were blown. The beaters gave out a shout of joy and all collected round 'their' kill in the open space. Meanwhile I slipped quietly through the tall grass and reached my lair safely."

"Bravo! Shabbaas!" I said sincerely. I was struck by the cleverness and resourcefulness of my friend the tiger.

"But nowadays, I am not at all afraid of these beaters and these barasahibs", said the tiger calmly.

"Why? How is it?" I asked him in wonder.

"Well! My friend! You know bribery, in one form or another, has spread throughout the length and breadth of India. Why talk of India alone? It has spread throughout the length and breadth of the whole world! Most of the men I have eaten, were expert bribe-givers and bribe-takers. So, that vice, has come into my blood and I have become expert in the art of bribery."

"But whom do you bribe and how?" I asked.

"I shall tell you. There are one or two expert beaters for every jungle. These persons are considered to be authorities on that jungle. They are supposed to know each and every corner of that jungle. So, when a barasahib or a great Shikari wants to hunt in that jungle, he calls these experts, pays them handsomely and tells them to engage beaters for the beat. I have made myself friends with the expert beater for this jungle. Whenever there is going to be a beat he warns me beforehand. Tells me where I should hide for the week or the fortnight as the case may be. And at the time of the beat, arranges his men so skilfully that I always remain unmolested."

"But, what do you give him in exchange of his good offices?"

"Two dozen whisky bottles". Was the calm reply.

I was simply shocked to hear it. A tiger having a cellar full of whisky bottles in the jungle? Who, ever heard it! Who will ever believe it!

"You don't believe my words. It is natural. But let me tell you. Ten years back I killed and ate a barasahib. At that time he had only recently, retired from service. He was the head of the excise department in the Government of India. During his thirty years service, he must have drunk barrels and barrels of whisky."

"Well, what of it!", said I.

"Please listen to me and don't be impatient and impudent. That fellow had drunk barrels and barrels of whisky in his long service and I had eaten him whole. From that time whenever I perspire in human fashion there are big beads of whisky all over my body. I collect all those whisky drops—my perspiration—very carefully in the bottles supplied to me by my friend the beater. At present I have in stock fifty bottles full. Do you want a dozen?"

"Please excuse! I never touch wine."

"Ah! But it is a rare beverage. Not only my friend the beater relishes it but he sells it to all the barasahibs and shikaris who come to this jungle for hunting. And they declare it to be the best in the whole world. And believe me, my friend the beater makes quite a roaring trade out of it.

"Now tell me sonny! Though I have eaten nothing but human flesh for the last thirty years, why I have not killed and eaten you? Go on, guess!"

"Because you might not be liking my war-quality poor flesh. I do not get sufficient nourishing food in these war times."

"Wrong!" said the tiger roughly. "Guess again."

"You might be observing a fast," I ventured.

"Right you are! and the reason? Go on guess."

"The reason —the reason——"

"Yes, yes, go on, go on,——"

"That's it!" I had a brain wave. "You might have eaten some food that could not be digested easily."

"Again right! Two months back I ate a man. He was a supervisor at the greatest foundry in the world. His very breath reeked of metal; then what to say about his sinews, muscles, intestines and bones! They were all first class steel!"

"But how do you know this science of fasting?" Asked I.

"What a foolish question! Only four months back I killed and ate a person who was considered to be an authority on fasting I ate him whole—with his dress on. And as luck would have it, there was the manuscript of his new book on fasting, which he was then writing, in his pocket. I ate and digested the manuscript. He was such a great authority on fasting that I digested him in no time. I ate him whole with great relish and only fifteen minutes after that, I was an hungry as before. The digestion was so easy—so smooth."

"But why do you eat these people with their dresses on?" I asked.

"Well, my friend! Don't you know the theory of vitamins? Do not the scientists tell us to eat bananas, mangoes and other fruits with their skins on? Some day, these scientists may declare that there are vitamins in the clothes which you people wear. I don't wish to be left behind. I wan't to keep myself ahead of these scientists.

"Now it is evening. We had a happy chat together. I am observing this fast for two months more. I hope, during that time, I can digest that steel-man. Come any time during these two months and don't be afraid. I shall accompany you to the edge of the jungle so that the smaller fry may not molest you. Let us be on the move".

While taking his leave at the edge of the forest. I had a brain-wave. The physician in me awoke. By the by who is not a physician for others? I said to him. "Well, my friend! Why don't you eat a thousand or two starving people, to get rid of your indigestion? You will get thousands them for the mere asking. There is a good crop of that commodity these days".

"A good idea! You seem to be a man of brains! Please wire to the proper authorities to send me a dozen waggon-loads of that commodity." This was the parting message of His Mighty Majesty the Man-eater of the jungles.

"Now my son, we have Broad Beans, and French Beans. What other Beans have we."
"Human Beans!"

"STRICTLY FEMININE!" —See Page 19.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SOME MEMORIES OF BAPU

By

Krishna Hutheesing

Though I had heard much about him and of his struggle in South Africa, the first time I met Gandhiji was in 1919.

It was that year that Bapu started the Satyagraha Sabha whose members pledged themselves to disobey all objectionable laws that were thrust upon Indians by the British Government and to court jail. When this news first came in the papers it thrilled many people and they joined up in their thousands, but quite a few who could not adjust themselves to the new idea were opposed to it.

I was very young the first time Bapu came to Allahabad to discuss the Satyagraha movement with my father, who did not see eye to eye with him. Till then Bapu had seemed a mythical figure to me. I did not easily grasp all the implications of the new movement and Bapu's ideas seemed rather fantastic to me. What good could going to jail do I wondered when one's opponent was a powerful Government which understood only the language of armed force?

First Impressions

The day Bapu arrived with his small party in Allahabad was a memorable one. I went along with others to the station to welcome him. Having heard much about him of his courage, self-sacrifices and his iron determination I expected to see someone tall, well-built and strong with a commanding personality but I was disappointed. The train steamed in and hundreds of people who were assembled there to see him pushed and jostled each other in order to catch a glimpse of him who had already won a place in the hearts of his countrymen and women and of whom they had heard so much.

The train came to a halt and I saw a thin half-starved looking man getting down from a third-class compartment. He looked meek and gentle and almost afraid of the crowd that kept pushing forward to welcome him. I was most disappointed. Could this frail-looking man be the great leader who was going to lead us towards the goal of independence and free us from foreign domination? It hardly seemed likely and I became sceptical of all Bapu's theories. Non-violence did not appeal to me, nor could I understand what good going to jail in our thousands could do to our country. But like countless others I soon got converted to Bapu's ideas and felt that his method was the only one that could win us our freedom.

The few days Bapu spent with us were a novel experience and though I have spent many such days with him since, every occasion still remains a novel experience. All day Bapu had visitors and got very little time to rest or relax. In the evening thousands of people used to-gather on our lawns to attend prayers and have Bapu's darshan. They came then as they still do, hours before the fixed time and sat patiently awaiting his appearance. Neither heat nor cold, rain nor sunshine could put them off.

An Amusing Episode

My next recollection of him is when he came to my sister's wedding, in May 1920. Our house was full to overflowing with guests and relations and Bapu was our chief guest. Though changes had already taken place in our household and we had all taken to wearing khadi, everything was still done on a lavish scale and the wedding was celebrated with much pomp and splendour. Bapu's party was a strange contrast to the rest of our household, for, in the midst of all the gaily clad people who were decked out in their festive attire, Bapu's group alone was simply clad.

Bapu used to ask for money for various funds in those days even as he does to-day and in their enthusiasm men and specially women used to give away whatever they could. If women had no money on them they gave away their jewellery. My sister was to go to Bapu for his blessings before she left our house. She was dressed in all her bridal fineries with many jewels and mother felt quite nervous at the thought that Bapu might ask her to part with some or all of her jewels!

Merely giving away anything did not worry mother but it was considered inauspicious for a bride to part with any of her jewels on her wedding day and this made mother nervous. She knew Bapu did not believe in such superstitions and might ask without giving any thought to the matter. However Bapu did not ask my sister for a gift and mother was much relieved. Later when we told Bapu about her fears, he was greatly amused.

In Sabarmati Ashram

In 1921 I visited Sabarmati Ashram for the first time. I had gone with my mother and others to attend the session of the Congress which was being held there. Here for the first time I saw Bapu and Ba in their own home, leading a life of simplicity in an atmosphere of peace and calm. Bapu and Ba lived in a little cottage in the midst of several others. Their life like that of other inmates of the Ashram was one of fixed routine and ran smoothly, day in and day out, except when arrests broke the monotony and a current of excitement took the place of the unruffled calm of the Ashram.

Bapu had the morning prayers at 4-30 a.m. and all the Ashramites including the students were expected to attend. If there was even one person missing Bapu had an uncanny way of finding out and invariably after prayers he would call out this person's name The absentee then had to report to Bapu and give a good reason for his absence. In spite of the early hour many people would come from afar to attend the morning prayers and in the evenings there was always a very large crowd.

Sitting on the banks of the Sabarmati at 4-30 a.m. on a bitterly cold morning would not have sounded an attractive proposition, had someone told me about it And yet when I attended prayers the first day I was thrilled by something in the atmosphere that I could not define, a feeling of indescribable peace and calm that I had never known before.

All day Bapu used to be busy with his writings, his correspondence and visitors, but during some part of the day he always found time to talk to visitors like us and these moments were indeed memorable. The life at the Ashram was simple and all the household work of each cottage was done by the inmates. There were no servants to run around and carry out orders.

Complete Allegiance

Though I learnt to love and admire Bapu as I grew to know and understand him better, I did not show it and kept aloof as much as possible. It used to exasperate me to see hundreds of people, some whom I knew and others whom I did not know at all, worshipping Bapu and forgetting all else except their desire to carry out his slight wishes. It used to grieve my mother sorely that I should be indifferent to Bapu, but I could not make an effort to appear otherwise. At heart I loved Bapu dearly but I refused to regard him as a saint or superman. Yet, the more I saw him the more was I drawn towards him!

At times he seemed exceedingly human and very much of this earth, able to appreciate things that were earthly. There were other times when he seemed remote and unapproachable, belonging to a world that was different, a world that the rest of us could not enter. With his quiet dignity, his unswerving faith, steadfastness of purpose and his winning smile he won me over as he has done millions of others not for a fleeting moment, but for our entire lives. One may hesitate to give allegiance to Bapu for his methods and views are not always understandable to everyone, but once that allegiance is given whole-heartedly it can never waver.

I have had the privilege of seeing Bapu in different circumstances and every time I have marvelled more and yet more at this great little man, his unique personality, and the immense power he wields over us. At mass meetings to which thousands of peasants come from surrounding villages he speaks as one of them, man to man. He never lays down the law for them but always appeals to them. He never commands but always pleads and therein lies his strength. He speaks simply in a language that every one understands. He makes no oratorical gestures, exhibits no emotion but speaks in a low modulated voice and keeps to the point. And in this simple unaffected manner he has stirred countless people to acts of bravery and courage.

Infectious Joyousness

I have heard Bapu address meetings condoling the death of a loved comrade. Though the anguish in his heart was deep, his speech never faltered. He moved thousands to tears but remained apparently calm himself. When my father died and life seemed to have lost its meaning for my mother, it was Bapu alone who was able to comfort her and give her that peace and solace she needed so much. To him it was a very great loss and only those who knew him well could realise the depth of his grief, but he did not show it for, he had to give strength to the rest of us.

People have come to Bapu in anger and irritation, ready to break away from him, but though they have used heated words, Bapu has remained calm and unperturbed. He has always accepted the allegations against him admitting that, being human, he was bound to err.

I have seen him quietly gay in a way so characteristic of him. His charming child-like simplicity and his joyousness are most infectious. He can make one feel that in spite of all the odds, life is worth living. His glance, his bearing and his features all radiate peace—the sort of peace that comes to a man who is above all pettinesses of life, and is one with God.

To many people Bapu is an enigma and always will be. His thinking sometimes seems contradictory and confused but it is not so. Bapu has a way of thinking aloud and sharing his thoughts with others and if people would only realise this, they would understand him better. It is only when he has heard the reactions of others and weighed the pros and cons that he puts forward a completed idea before us. And yet, in spite of having an incomprehensible personality which is often difficult to understand, Bapu's followers never swerve from the devotion and loyalty that they have given him. Those who do have had never truly understood him.

No one person has succeeded in winning the hearts of all types of people as Bapu has done. Rich and poor alike are under his spell and he alone has been able to overcome the insuperable differences arising from old traditions. The allegation that only the illiterate masses are under Bapu's spell is entirely wrong. Among the staunchest of his followers to-day Bapu can count some of the best brains of our land.

For many years now Bapu has made his home at Sevagram, a village in the Central Provinces. There he lives and works surrounded by his followers, away from the noise and bustle of the city. And here to this little village in the heart of India come a never-ending stream of visitors, friends and disciples. However busy he may be, Bapu always finds time for those of his friends or others who wish to take his advise and have a quiet chat with him. He is always ready to help anyone who goes to him and no one is ever turned away because he is too busy or tired to see him.

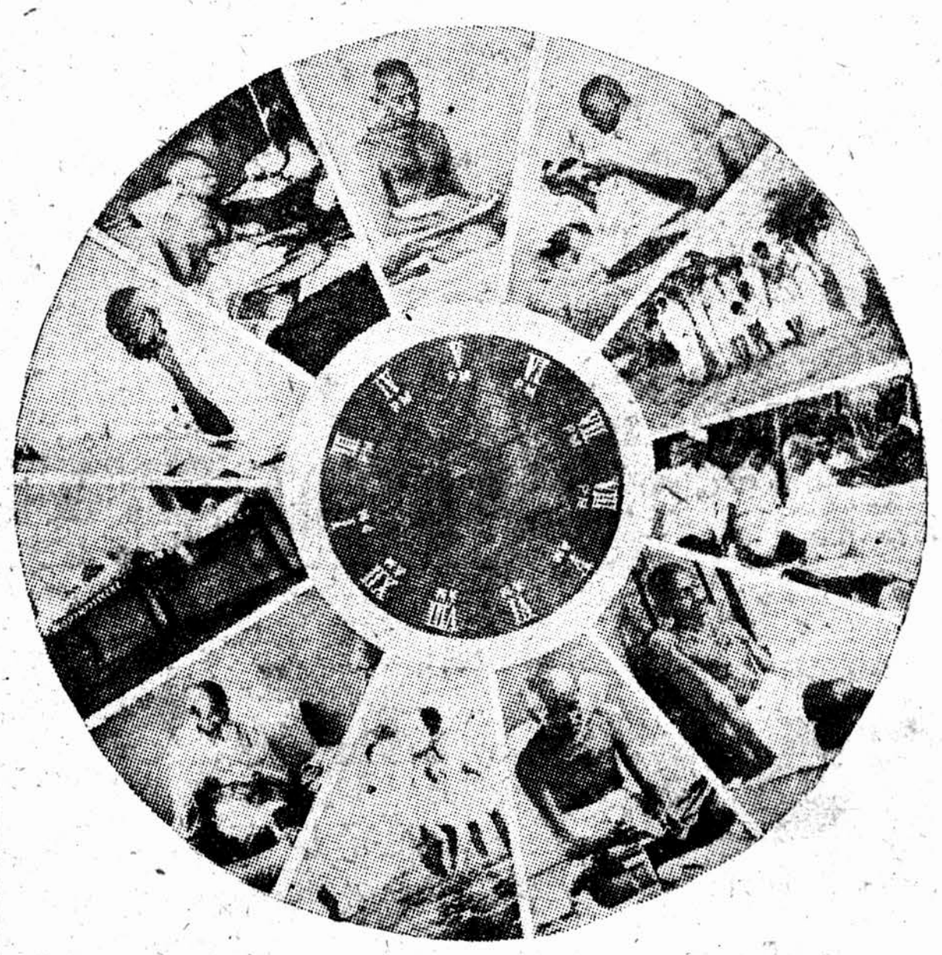
A Premonition

On August the 9th Bapu along with thousands of others all over India was arrested and imprisoned. He was taken to the Aga Khan's Palace and the next day Ba joined him there. This monstrously ugly building known as a palace had a far more depressing atmosphere than any prison cell. Its gloominess had a terribly depressing effect on Ba who had a strange premonition as soon as she entered the place that she would not leave it alive.

She spoke of her feelings to Bapu who, though greatly worried by her pessimistic outlook, tried to laugh away her fears. They had hardly been there a week when Bapu's loved companion Mahadev Desai died, stunning everybody by his sudden and untimely death. It was a year and a half later that Ba's pre-

(Continued On Page 18)

A Day In His Life



Courtesy—Editors, "Gandhiji: His Life & Work"

—See Page 15.

Kasturba

THE CHALLENGE OF EDUCATION FOR TOMORROW

By GEORGE S. COUNTS

In spite of the long struggle to build educational systems worthy of democracy and commensurate with professions of freedom and equality few nations can claim today a programme for rearing the young unmarked by many weaknesses and inadequacies.

NEW HORIZONS OPENED

The tasks of education in the post-war world cannot be conceived wholly in terms of inherited educational patterns. The advance of knowledge and the spread of industrial civilization are opening up new educational horizons. In three great areas in particular we may expect significant developments in the future—in the areas of early childhood education, of youth education and of adult education.

In recent years the findings of scientific research have corroborated the time-honoured maxim that from the standpoint of individual growth the first six years are far more important than any other period of life. We know now that these early years are crucial, not only for the molding of character and personality, but also for the development of mental processes and intellectual powers. In terms of the cultivation of talents, the expenditure of funds on the care and education of the young during this so-called pre-school period would undoubtedly bring greater rewards than a similar expenditure at any other age. Whether the method adopted should be that of establishing nursery schools or of extending appropriate services to home and family, or of both, is a question that remains to be answered.

A second area in which many changes will have to come is that of inducting the youth—young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four—into the complex life, and particularly the economic life, of industrial society. With the advance of the machine and the separation of the worker from ownership of the tools of production, the young are increasingly removed from direct participation in the processes of making a livelihood. The task of giving to the young actual work experience, a sense of the dignity of all useful labour, a knowledge of the social relations and conditions of the job, an understanding of the role of labour unions, a conviction that the right to work is one of the most basic rights of a free man, a conviction that the obligation to work is one of the most basic obligations of a free society, a conviction that the worker is entitled to the fruits of his labour—all of this is an educational task of the greatest urgency.

The field of adult education is a third critical area. One of the most striking characteristics of industrial civilization is its dynamic quality. Out of the great laboratories and production plants there comes a perpetual and growing stream of discoveries and inventions. If the individual is to live well in such a civilization, he must be capable both of making adjustments to and of assisting in shaping new conditions. This means that as long as there is life there should be education. It is here that a properly conceived programme of workers' education should play a large role.

It has been suggested that in the world of the future every worker, and not just the university professor, should be given a sabbatical year, one year off in seven on full pay, to continue his education, to enrich his experience, to improve his mind.

Among the new educational horizons opening before us should be mentioned finally those new and powerful instruments of education which technology has given us—the press, the cinema and the radio. We have learned in the past generation that these great engines for the enlightenment the degradation or the molding of the mind are no less powerful in their sphere than the great modern engines of war—the tank, the battleship and the airplane—are in theirs. That a great struggle over the control and use of these mighty agencies is already under way is apparent to us all. That they might be employed either to strengthen or to subvert and destroy democracy is written clearly in the record of the last quarter of a century.

The importance of the content of an educational programme can scarcely be overemphasized. The time is past when any people can afford to think of the work of rearing the young and promoting the growth of the old as a minor matter. In the kind of civilization in which we live, organized education—through both the schools and the other great agencies of popular instruction—is a force of

This has been clearly demonstrated by the totalitarian states during the period between the great wars.

Nazi dictatorship, not to mention the Japanese military caste, employed all agencies for the molding of the mind to equip their people psychologically for the great struggle now under way with what success : now strikingly evident.

If societies of free men are to survive this war and establish a lasting peace, they will have to learn how organized education can be made to serve their purposes.

The desired educational programme is not to be achieved by a mere modification of the details of existing programmes, or by altering the mechanics and structure of school systems. The problem goes deeper. We must fashion a conception of education equal to the tasks which confront us. We must meet the challenge of the totalitarian movements boldly and positively. We must introduce into our educational programmes three great emphases or guiding principles and thus give to our education a grandeur suited to the age in which we live

First we must give to the young an understanding and an appreciation of the great scientific and technological revolution which has destroyed much of the world of our fathers and has set the frame-work of the world of our children. This requires, from the kindergarten through the university, a far more comprehensive programme of instruction in the basic sciences and tools of precision than anything now to be found in our schools. Also, through classroom, laboratory and shop, through press, radio and the cinema, through excursion, observation of industry occupational training and carefully supervised work experience, the young should be made familiar with the basic materials, processes and instruments of production—the natural resources of soil, minerals, forests and water, the diverse sources, forms and uses of energy, the processes of chemistry and the creation of new materials, the processes of metallurgy and the making of machines, the agencies of transportation and communication, the utilization of human resources and labour power, and the organization of the whole process of production from the standpoint of the worker, the consumer and the local, national and world community.

In addition, we should have our boys and girls trace the advance and spread of the technological revolution in terms of its impact upon human society. We should help them to grasp the significance of the fabulous power that technology has placed in the hands of man—power to produce goods and services, power to enlarge and enrich the life of all, power to mould the mind of vast populations, power to degrade and impoverish the human spirit, power to torture, to kill, to destroy. Also we should help them to understand the new patterns of social structure and relationships which the advance of technology has brought in its train—the extension of community boundaries and institutional reaches, the integration of society on a scale hitherto unimagined the contraction of the earth to the dimensions of a neighbourhood, the compounding of disaster resident in the parochial class national, religious and racial prejudices and hatreds of the past, the laying of the material foundations of some kind of world order. In a word, we should strive actually to induct them into the age and the world in which they must live.

Secondly, we must give to our young a great and challenging conception of the history, life and future of their own people. A truly great conception of life. Such a conception, far surpassing in challenge and appeal anything that the totalitarians can offer, can be distilled and fashioned from a humane and democratic heritage.

Third, we must give to the young a vision of a world order in which the dignity of universal freedom is the ultimate goal. We should tell them definitely that we cannot live wholly to ourselves, that some kind of world order is on the way. We should get them to see, moreover, that, while the technological revolution has decreed that the earth shall be one, it has not determined the character of the world order which we shall have.

We know that if Hitler had won, he would have established an order ruled by a master race or people, with the other races or peoples assigned to varying degrees of servitude or slavery. When we win, let us hope that we shall build an order of free and equal peoples.

This means in general that we must teach the young to work for the removal of those severe disabilities which the strong have sought to impose upon the weak in this world.

In a word, if we are to realize the professed aims of the United Nations in the present war, we must cultivate both in ourselves and in our children a definite world-mindedness, an awareness of world citizenship, a feeling of responsibility toward all nations and peoples.

It is, of course, apparent that no one nation can be expected to embark upon such a programme alone, just as no one nation can be expected to disarm itself physically in a world where other nations are armed to the teeth.

One of the first tasks to be faced in building a peaceful world will be the introduction into the schools of all nations of a minimum programme of instruction in world citizenship.—USOWI.

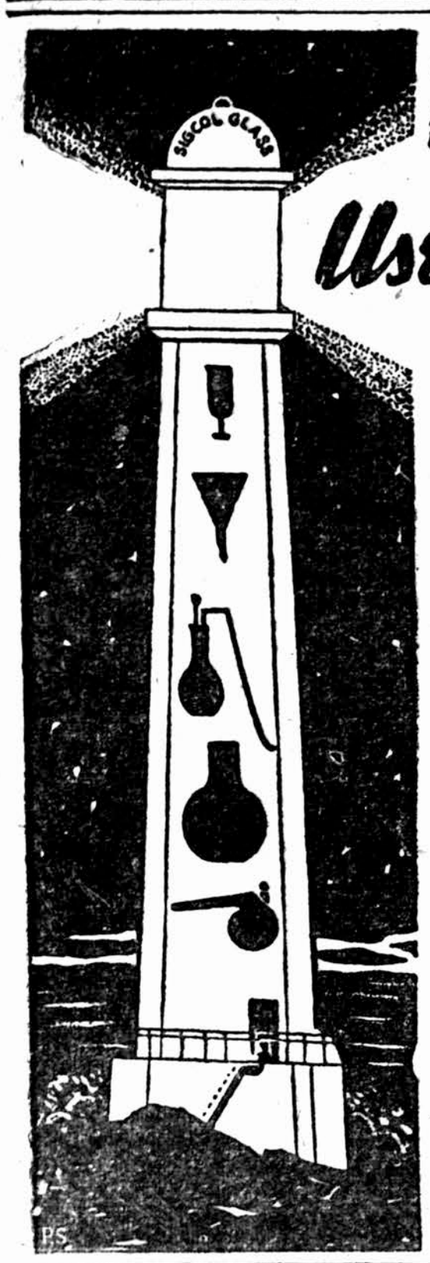
A PHANTOM of Delight

LOOKED through the lover's eyes every woman appears as the most beautiful woman in the world. Similarly a man in perfect health looks at the world with unmixed happiness. LADCOVINE the ideal tonic wine gives you that sense of exhilaration which makes you feel "All's right with the world."

Ladcovine THE PERFECT TONIC WINE

LISTER ANTISEPTICS

COSSIPORE CALCUTTA



For better results... For better economy

Use "SIGCOL" GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.

6, CHURCH LANE • CALCUTTA

FREE

Youngmen send four annas stamps to first get the miraculously effective medicines for your disorders free for trial to get convinced of their action and avoid deception. For full details send -/4/- stamps for the Guide Book (110 pages) Correspondence kept confidential.

KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A., Famous Specialist Gold-medalist, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

POTTERY MACHINES

MAKERS

KUSUM ENGINEERING CO. LD.

25, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA

BEGINNING OF THE END AT CALAIS

Canadian Army Launches All-Out Attack On Port

Two More Towns In Luxembourg Liberated

S.H.A.E.F., Sept. 30: The attack on Calais started again at mid-day to-day.

The Second British Army and two American airborne divisions are fighting all the way round the Eindhoven—Nijmegen salient. There is no sign of the Germans pulling out.

END OF TRUCE

From Reuter's Special Correspondent:—

Mid-day to-day was zero hour for the begining of the end at Calais. With the truce ended and civilians evacuated, the Canadian Army is free to open an all-out assault on the port.

IN BELGIUM

In Belgium steady progress is being made north of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal but opposition is stiff. Luftwaffe came up in large numbers yesterday in attempts to attack Allied ground forces particularly in Nijmegen and Reichswald forest areas. More than 300 planes were seen in groups of 15 to 60. For eight hours they kept up continuous activity but R.A.F. were more than a match for them and not one attack was reported on Allied ground forces. R.A.F. shot down 33 raiders for loss of only one 'spitfire.'

Two more towns in south-eastern Luxembourg have been liberated. Further south heavy shelling is reported along the entire Seventh Army front. The Germans are trying hard to block the south-western approaches to the mountain pass 14 miles north-east of Epinal. Against heavy resistance French troops moved to the approaches of the Chevestary Pass, north of Belfort. For the first time in this area, the Germans have taken the initiative in patrolling.

From Reuter's special correspondent with British Second Army: A German counter-attack near Bemmel in the Nijmegen area has been held by the British. From a mile away the Germans are stubbornly shelling Best, which is in Allied hands.

There is very fierce fighting in Reichswald forest, where American airborne troops with British armour staged a counter-attack after the German local gain yesterday south-east of Nijmegen.

British advanced patrols have expanded the top of Gen. Dempsey's left flonk by 14 miles to the area of Oudemansdijk where the rivers Meuse and Waal meet.

NAZI BATTALION WIPED OUT

From Reuter's special correspondent with the U.S. Second Army: A German battalion hasa been trapped and wiped out west of Dieuze (between Nancy and the German frontier). Yesterday 31 German tanks were knocked out

DOVER 'LIBERATED'

DOVER, Sept. 30: From Reuter's Special Correspondent: Dover heard of its liberation shortly after 10 a.m. to-day. Loudspeakers in the town gave them the following message: "The Mayor has received official information that all long guns on the other side of the Channel have now been captured." The message was also broadcast in caves, where many people were sheltering during the fierce bombardment of the past month.—Reuter.

'GOTHIC LINE' BROKEN

Allies Over The Hump In Drive To Bologna

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The 'Gothic Line' is definitely broken and the Allies are over the hump in their drive to Bologna.

The Germans are being swept from their last mountain positions along the whole eastern arc of the Gothic Line and the multi-pronged Allied offensive has increased its pace as Allied troops push their way forward to the great northern plains.

THREE ENEMY SHIPS SUNK

Allied Advance Headquarters Mediterranean:—Today's Communique says: "On the night of September 27/28 two of our landing craft operating off the Yugoslav coast sank two enemy vessels. On September 28 H.M. destroyers Liddendal, Jutland and Brecon entered Pegadia Bay off the island of Scarpanto and sank a 100-ton enemy vessel

British troops of the 5th Army took Monte Fuso, key feature on the Florence-Forli road

Second Winter Sets In In Italy

From A. K. Quereshi, A.P.I. special correspondent with Indian troops in Italy: For Gen. Alexander's troops the 2nd Winter in Italy has begun. The same appalling weather which worried Allied troops south of Rome from November onwards last year has appeared during the last few days of September on the borders of Emilia.

During a visit to Radicoa Pass yesterday I saw blown tents, shivering and drenched American doughboys kindling a fire out of shell-splintered wood, vehicles bogged down in a sea of mud and some roads four feet deep in water. The heavy rain did not limit the tempo of the shelling and artillerymen on both sides are most active in their roles.

INDIAN DIVISION'S CASUALTIES

ITALY, Sept. 30.—From A. K. Quereshi, A.P.I. correspondent with Indian troops. It is disclosed that the 4th Indian Division, which had been fighting almost continuously since 1940 had suffered over 25.000 casualties. The Division captured well over 100.000 prisoners and killed a large number of the enemy.—A.P.

SOVIET BREAK INTO RIGA DEFENCES

Russians Cross Pruth And Capture Woroneka

MOSCOW, Sept. 30.—The Supplement to the Soviet communique reported that Soviet forces operating along the coast of the Gulf of Riga have broken into the first line of trenches. Russians troops crossed the river Pruth and occupied the railway station of Woroneka near the Czechoslovak frontier.

From Reuter's special correspondent: The Red Army has moved up heavy artillery to pound the German defence belt before Riga, while Russian infantry clean up individual strong points. Soviet tank thrusts are forcing the enemy to disclose his hand and reveal his skilfully camouflaged gun-positions.

Friday's Soviet communique says: In Northern Transylvania our troops overcoming enemy resistance occupied the town of Targu-Mures.

Our advancing forces forced the River Mures and occupied the bridge-head on its western bank.

Figures were given in a special announcement which added "Troops on the Leningrad Front have liberated the whole of Estonia, except for the Islands of Dago and Osesel".

RED ARMY ENTER HUNGARIAN RAIL CENTRE.

Bucharest: To-day's Rumanian war communique announced that the important Transylvanian rail centre of Oradea Mare on the Hungarian frontier was entered by Soviet and Rumanian troops yesterday.

Oradea Mare, Reuter adds, stands on one of the main rail routes into Rumania from the west.

NAZIS RETAKE ORADEA MARE

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

The German Communique today reported that in Hungary the Germans again occupied Oradea Mare.

RUMANIANS CAPTURE HUNGARIAN TOWN

BUCHAREST, Sept 30: To-day's Rumanian communique announced the caputure by Rumanians of the Hungarian town of Gyula—about 5 miles inside the Hungarian border and only 15 miles east of Csaba, junction on main railway line running through Szolnok to Budapest.—Reuter.

NEW POLISH C.-in-C.

Defender Of Warsaw Succeeds Sosnkowski

LONDON, Sept. 30. The President of Poland received Gen. Sosnkowski this morning and relieved him of his post as Commander-in-Chief, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. A Presidential decree has been published appointing Lt.-Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor, defender of Warsaw) as Gen. Sosnkowski's successor. The Decree states that Gen. Komorowski will assume office as soon as he can join the President of the Government at the official seat of Government. In the meantime the functions of the Commander-in-Chief will be fulfilled jointly by the President as Supreme Head of the armed forces, the Minister of National Defence and the Chief of Staff, Maj-Gen. Stanislaw Kopanski.

Operational authority will be in the hands of the Chief of Staff.—Reuter

"Inqilab" Id Number

The "Inqilab", the Urdu daily of Bombay, has isssued an Id number. The frontispiece is a fine coloured picture of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

"Federal India & Indian States"

"The Federal India and Indian States" has just issued an All-India Industries Supplement. The number contains several informative articles.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON COTTON TEXTILES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30: It is notified that the Customs Duty under the Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance is to be levied from October 1.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30

Previous Closing	.....	21.99
Today's Opening	.....	22.08
Difference	.....	+09
Today's Closing	.....	22 08
Difference	.....	+09

ALLIES ENCOUNTER JAP GROUPS

Advance Along Tiddim Road Continues

KANDY, Sept. 30 Today's communique said: "Round the Tiddim road the Fifth Indian Division had successful encounters with small Japanese groups screening the village. The main advance along the Tiddim road continues."

Dumbarton Oaks Parleys Sequel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Further International conversations are expected to be held as the result of decisions taken by representatives at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, it was announced to-day. These would precede the projected Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting.

The talks which have lasted six weeks ended yesterday with a series of speeches by the Chairman of British, American and Soviet delegations. American and British delegates are scheduled to meet the Chinese Group this afternoon for concluding security talks which are expected to last about ten days.—Reuter.

U.S. Invasion Of Palau Group Islands

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

American marines invaded two more islands in the Palau group on Wednesday, it is announced at the Headquarters of Admiral Nimitz Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific The islands are Noesebus and Kongaura The invasion was conducted under cover of a heavy naval bombardment. Slight opposition was overcome. Marines swarmed ashore on the islands. and Noesebus is now completely in American hands. A second communique from Nimitz says that American invasion forces have secured Kongaura island.—Reuter.

PT. SHUKLA'S HEALTH

MADRAS, Sept. 29: Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, ex-Premier of the Central Provinces and Berar, who is under detention in this province and who was recently operated upon at the Madras General Hospital for nasal trouble is now almost cured. It is expected that he will be discharged from hospital in about a week.—United Press.

Five Lakhs Needed For Gujarat Relief

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30

A meeting of the Gujarat Central Relief Committee held here decided that Rs. five lakhs will necessary for giving relief in Gujarat—especially in Surat and Broach districts. This estimate does not include relief for those whose houses have collapsed and whose crops have been damaged.

Mr. Mavlanker presided.

DAYLIGHT CURFEW IN JERUSALEM

Sequel To Shooting Of Police Official

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30: Thousands of Jewish inhabitants in the new city of Jerusalem stayed indoors today and all Synagogues were closed within the prohibited area as curfew, imposed by the Military Commander yesterday afternoon remained in force.

The curfew which follows a shooting outrage yesterday morning when terrorists waylaid and shot dead a British police officer, Assistant Superintendent P. J. Wilkin, is continuous from last night until further notice with no mitigation in daylighht hours. Wilkin was shot in broad day light in St. Paul's road, one of Jerusalem's main streets, while he was walking to Police headquarters.—Reuter

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS DEATH SENTENCE

LAHORE, Sept. 30: The death sentence of Atma Singh, a Nihang Sikh, principal accused in what is known as the Bhagtanwala Railway Station Dacoity Case, was upheld to-day by a Division Bench of the Lahore High Court.

Atma Singh's alleged accomplice, Gurdip Singh, a tailor of Amritsar, who had been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, was acquitted.

It was stated by the prosecution that Atma Singh, Gurdip Singh, Kundan Lal (approver), and Gurudev Singh were members of the Azad Party of Amritsar.

The sponsors of the party wanted to raise funds for opening school and a hospital. At a party meeting the four accused suggested that funds must be collected by fair means or foul. The proposal was however, turned down. Thereupon they broke away from the Party in January, 1943. The four men conspired to loot the cash from the booking office of the Bhagtanwala station. The booking clerk on duty grappled with Atma Singh who had a revolver. During the scuffle the clerk was fatally wounded.

Gurudev Singh had already been acquitted by the Lower Court.—A. P.

FATAL FALL FROM FOURTH FLOOR

Death Of Multi-Millionaire's Son

Mr. Bhagubhai (35), youngest son of late Mafatlal Gagalbhai died suddenly on Saturday. He it is reported, fell down from the balcony of the 4th floor of his residence at Altamount Road on Saturday afternoon and died instantaneously. The City Coroner, who was informed went to the place of the incident and after examining the body allowed the last rites to be performed. The Coroner's Jury will meet on Monday.

JAYAKAR'S FEARS

Jinnah May Revive Mahatma's Formula

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.—Dr. M. R. Jayakar in a statement says: The Gandhi-Jinnah talks have failed. Few will be surprised. There could be no meeting ground between the Mahatma, with his one desire to get rid of British domination, and the Muslim League leader prompted by the sole object of obtaining an acceptance of the Lahore Resolution and unwilling on that account, to accept any of the compromises proposed by Mr. Gandhi. A careful perusal of the correspondence creates the impression that the Muslim League leader has gained from the Mahatma more than he has lost to him. The only gain on the Mahatma's side was that he successfully resisted the theory of "two nations" the outcome of the Muslim League leader's interpretation of the Lahore resolution. But this gain is more than counter-balanced by the concession, in the form of a new formula, which Mr. Gandhi offered, which is practically a concession of the substance of the Resolution, viz., a vivisection of India into two sovereign communal States, without a controlling centre.

To a practical politician, it makes no difference, whether this division takes place as between two loving brothers or between two sworn enemies, though it may be that in the former basis there are greater chances of a future re-union than in the latter. But, for all practical purposes, this remote possibility of a re-union may be ignored.

For the present, the two leaders have separated, but the Mahatma's formula is in the Muslim League leader's hands. It is intact and not withdrawn, as the Mahatma said at a Press Conference. Nor has the Muslim League leader rejected it finally. Past experience proves that, with his usual skill, which proved so successful at the first Round Table Conference, he may use this formula as a bargaining counter with the British Government and also as a starting point in future negotiations with Indian leaders. If, at such negotiations, which the Mahatma wishes to take up at the earliest opportunity, the Muslim League leader revives this formula, either of his own motion or under the pressure of the Muslim League, the Mahatma will be powerless to resist it Those, who are inclined to be jubilant over the failure of the present talks, must not ignore the possibility of their revival on the basis of the concessions made in the Mahatma's new formula, leading perhaps to fresh surrenders in its wake.

(SEE PAGE 14)

Mixed Day For Punters In Poona

THRILLING BATTLE FOR KUNIGAL PLATE

(From Our Racing Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 30

Racing was conducted in fairly warm weather when the usual big crowds attended.

Punters did not achieve much success, as favourites and outsiders played up alternate roles. But any way, the day was not entirely out of their favour. There were again several last minute withdrawals. Only three candidates participated in the Kunigal Plate which was won by a narrow margin by the Kolhapur-owned Turf King after a thrilling encounter with the heavily supported Willow Herb. Sunny Dan who put daylight between him and the remainder two for over six furlongs finished last of the three runners. The Maharaja of Kashmir recorded his first win at Poona by the winning of Hurricane in the last event.

The following are the results:—

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Division III —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Higgins' INDIAN MONEY 8-12 Chavan 1
Mr B N Mehta's HORMAZDIYAR 8-12 K Hassan 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PATRIOT 9-0 Jadhav 3
Messrs E S Poonawalla and Dhunjishaw's PARACHUTE 9-0 Virsingh 4

Not run: Soheila and Muzahim Amer.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 24 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 18. Rs. 21 and Rs. 28.
Trainer: Owner.

THE DEHU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R T Wandekar's TAP DANCE 8-0 Virsingh 1
Messrs. Khairaz and A Ahmedbhoy's FRIENDSHIP 8-0 Carr .. 2
Messrs P P Mistry and K J K Irani's WINDSOR PIE 7-7 Robert 3
Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET SURPRISE 7-13 Britt 4

Not run: Square Deal and Neelam.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 148. Places Rs. 25. Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: K. H. Irani.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Division II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Haji Rashid Fadhoos' MARS 9-0 Marrs 1
Mr Rahiman's INTIDHAR AL SHABAB 9-4 Virsingh 2
Mr Ali Akbar's ISFOOG 9-0 Sibbritt 3
Mrs. A I. J Talib's KUTUB MINAR 7-12 West 4

Not run: Alam al Iraq and Black Hussar.

Won by: Short Head, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 24 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 14. 18 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Cumberally.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Baroda's LITTLE CAESAR 8-7 Britt 1
Mr S A Poonawalla's PERSEPOLIS 8-7 Simmons 2
Mr Sion F Nessim's LORD BILL 8-7 Sibbritt 3
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's HOTCH POTCH 8-7 Carr 4

Not run: Hytra, High Speed, Titbit, A Little Sherry and Shakkaroor.

Won by: 4 lengths, 1/2 length. 5 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 17 and 15.
Trainer: Rajya Ratna M C Patel

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Tibrewalla and Modi's MALIK AL JIYAD 8-12 Raffaele 1
Hon Sir Shantidas Askuran's HUBB AL WATAN 9-2 Evans .. 2
Mr R T Wandekar's KARAM AL RAHIM 9-2 Virsingh 3
Mr S P Mistry's WASF AL MULUK 9-0 Brace 4

Not run: Halfava

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 23 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 15 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: H. Chotani.

THE DEHU PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R S Irani's ROSE OF BARODA 8-5 Bhorsingh 1
Mrs. Justice's PRINCE DARA 8-5 Khan Z K 2
Mr and Mrs M T Thadani's FALSE PRIDE 7-10 Kan Singh 3
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's GOLD MOHAR 9-4 A Ahmed 4

Not run: Eastern Magic and S. Hour.

Won by: 1 length, 1/4 length, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 45 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 155. Places Rs. 31. Rs. 18 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: K H Irani

THE KUNIGAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharani of Kolhapur's TURF KING 9-0 Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Baroda's WILLOW HERB 8-5 Britt 2
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SUNNY DAN 9-0 Burn 3

Not run: Cote d'Azur, Pom Pom II and Scotch Mist.

Won by: Head, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 46 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31.
Trainer: Bhagwagar

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr E C Forsyth's TREGENNA 8-0 Roberts 1
Mr Ahmed Abbas' LOTHARIC 8-11 Carr 2
Mrs. J A Grimshaw's HIGHLAND LAD 8-9 B McQuade 3
Maharaja of Idar's SUNNY BOY 8-11 Brace 4

Not run: Telegraph and Sporting King.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 19. Rs. 55 and Rs. 28.
Trainer: Owner.

THE DEHU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Kashmir's HURRICANE 8-4 Jones 1
Mr. Billimoria's SAY WHEN 9-0 Marrs 2
Mr S G Bhonatkar's SHAKUNTALA 8-7 Brace 3
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PRINCE BULAND 8-9 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Star of Baroda.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 167. Places Rs. 36. Rs. 19 and Rs. 19
Trainer: Shinde

Catholic Gym. Knocks Up 207

The Brabourne Stadium presented some lively cricket on Saturday afternoon when a one-and-a-half-day fixture came up between the Cricket Club and the Catholic Gymkhana.

The Gymkhana batted first and knocked up 207 for seven before the game closed for the day. The main feature of the game was a brilliant knock by Patrick D'Souza who remained unbeaten with 99. G Richards brought more life into the game when he twice lifted C. M. Rana over the boundary. He hardly took eight minutes to complete his 20.

C. M. Rana was the only successful bowler, and captured five wickets for 91 runs.

The match continues to-day (Sunday)

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA

V. G. Kadam c. U. Merchant b. V. Raiji	25
V. Dias l.b.w b. S. Pandit	12
Patrick D'Souza not out	99
B. D. Penha c. V. Raiji b. C. M. Rana	15
A. Fernandez st. b. C. M. Rana	0
E. Fernandez c. S. Gandhi b. C. M. Rana	2
G. S. Richards c. V. Merchant b. C. M. Rana	20
A. K. Bhalerao st. b. C. M. Rana	13
J. N. Carvalho not out	5
Extras	14
(7 wkts.)	207

E. H. Q. BAGS HENRICHS SHIELD

A crowd of 5000 strong was present at the Cooperage to witness the replay of the Henrichs Shield final on Saturday evening. After a thrilling battle the Embarkation Headquarters got the better of the Royal Air Force by a solitary goal.

Territorially and in point of target shooting, the Airmen showed the greater advantage. But ill-luck coupled with the magnificent goalkeeping of Duncan, the Embarkation custodian, prevented them even on getting on terms with their opponents. Stocks, Delaney and Towle of the defence ranks played their useful part in keeping the invaders at bay.

Beswick scored the all important goal in the early stages of the contest from a clever pass from Finlay. Ditchburn, the R. A. F. goalie had no chance in saving the shot as it was netted from close quarters.

In contrast with their rivals, the Airmen revelled in the short-passing game. As they were a new combination, their regular players being away on tour, they could not produce that amount of understanding and team-work which makes this type of game most effective. In addition to their custodian who has, by the way, donned colours for England in international soccer, their little centre-half Tait, was very conspicuous. Although both the goals were repeatedly attacked, no further score was possible.

The match was well supervised by Sushil Ghosh

At the conclusion of the hostilities Mrs. R. Mathelone, wife of the Presidency Magistrate distributed the prizes.

RESULTS

Embarkation H. Q. 1 goal
Royal Air Force nil

THE TEAMS

Embarkation H. Q.: Duncan; Stocks and Delaney: Thomson, Towle and McMillan; Bewick, Gardner, Finlay, Livingstone and Faerclough.

R. A. F.: Ditchburn; Ghary and Whights; Edmunds, Tait and Cuthbertson; Gusan, Pomthen, Cuthbertson, Mclue Meyer.

TODAY'S GAME

6-10 p.m. W. I. A. A. vs. G. I. P. (Rovers Cup).

Insist On Buying

KOHINOOR MILLS

BLEACHED

Longcloth

"D D D"

In good old days of plenty it made no difference what you lavished on your clothes, but at present when economy is the watchword, a careful selection of cloth is necessary. Years of experience have gone into the making of the above cloth, and it can stand every test for durability and price, as well as perfect bleaching. We, however, wish to point out to our numerous customers that the supply from the Mills at present is rather irregular, but with the end of hostilities in sight, normal conditions will enable us to maintain a regular supply.

Available at all leading stores in Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Ratlam, Indore, Khandwa, and other places throughout the Presidency.

Sole Distributors:—

BHALCHANDRA BALWANT & CO.,

(Estb. 1892)

Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Narayen Chowk.

BOMBAY., No. 2

a Quick remedy for
FILARIA

ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of FILARIA

ARSENO-TYPHOID

Particulars Free From

CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH
6, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:
MESSRS. INTERNATIONAL

MENSO

MENSO GOVT. REGD.

Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage LIBERTY each Rs 2. CATARACTO without operation cures cataract. All eye-diseases—Rs. 2 Dr. C. Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta. Popular Pharmacy, Bomi Pharmacy Bombay

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M & S HYDROELE SPECIALIST
formerly of Wadifalia. Surat.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel. Crawford Market.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 annas stamps.

In its very First Year

DELHI SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE, LTD.

Chairman:—Hon'ble Mr. JAMNADAS MEHTA, M.L.A. (Central) Bar-at-Law,

has given dividend of 6%, 8% and 10% on its preference, ordinary and deferred shares respectively. It has made money for its shareholders and clients and so it can for you. For best advice in sound investments please write to the Secretary Mr. Hari Om Prakash, B.A., Post Box No. 89, New Delhi.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Shud 15, 2000
Muslim: Savval 12, 1363
Parsi: Farvardin 28, 1314
Sunrise: 7-30 a m, Sunset 7-27 p m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

THANEWALA—Sorabshah Rustomji, father of Rustom and Maneck Thanewala expired on Saturday, 30th September 1944, at 2-30 p.m. Funeral ceremony at **Doongerwadi on** 1st Oct. 1944 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Uthamna ceremony on Monday at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at the same place.

To-day's Engagements

NATIONAL WAR FRONT: Dassera celebrations, Garba dances and Talks will be held at 'Palmlands Mahim, at 9 p m Khan Bahadur H. A. Fazelbhoy will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, 10 a.m The Sawmi will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, at 6-30 p m.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION BANDRA: First Conference will be held at 3 p m today in the School premises, Opposite Bandra Municipal Town Hall, Waterfield Road, Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

AMATEUR ARTISTS ACADEMY: Vocal Music by Mr. P. L. Deshpande and Mr. Bal Desai at 5-0 p m at Wagle Hall. Kandewadi.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a m at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, sermon on the Gathas. At 6-15 p m discourse on Mazdaznan Philosophy.

DIVINE SERVICE: At the Prarthana Samaj by Dr. Bimal Chandra Ghosh at 5-30 p m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Beyond The Vell Of Sleep." Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain. 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Mr. N. Sri Ram will lecture at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, today at 6-0 p m on "Dr. Besant: The Apostle of India's Freedom."

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: A Kirthan by Sri Pandharpurker Buwa at the Bombay Spiritual Centre, Wassoodewa Bhuwan, 2 Leburnum Road, at 5 p m.

S. I. ASSOCIATION-MATUNGA: A talk on "The Place of Khadi in Economic Reconstruction" by Sri Purshottam Kanji at 6-30 p m at the Association premises.

ALVA'S LECTURE: The Dadar-Matunga Youth Association has, in cooperation with Jain Boarding, arranged a speech by Mr. Joachim Alva, the editor of 'Forum' at 6-30 p m in the Jain Boarding Compound, Matunga. Subject: 'Gandhiji's Mission.'

PROGRAMME AT KHAR: Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at 7 p m at Laxminagar Hall.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

EROS.—"Tales of Manhattan" starring Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Roggers, Charles Laughton, Edward G. Robinson.

PALACE: "King Kong" starring Fay Wray and Robert Armstrong.

AURORA.—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure", starring Johnny Weissmuller.

PRAFULLA PICTURES

Prafulla Pictures celebrated their second anniversary on Dassera, by holding a Satyanarayan Puja at Bombay where the whole unit has come for shooting of their current production "Badi Ma".

At a function held to celebrate the occasion Winayak made an appropriate speech and Rs. 101 were collected on the spot for Kasturba Memorial Fund.

NEW MEHBOOB PRODUCTIONS

Mehboob Productions 'Humayun", deals with a historical personage who has played an important part in the building of India.

'Humayun treats of other personages too of the period when the foundations of the Moghul Empire were laid. The clashes of interest between different political parties are stated to be delineated with a finesse that does justice to all concerned.

A picture like 'Humayun' demands that the pictorial background and costumes pertain to the period, and herein Director Mehboob has the able aid from Art Director Dada Palnitkar, who has designed the sets that not only are magnificence personafied, but are a delight to watch.

Mr. Agha Jani Kashmiri, is responsible for the dialogues of 'Humayun' while camera work is in the hands of Mr. Feredoon Irani The music is in the charge of Mr Gulam Haider.

The imposing cast is headed by that favourite of film fans Ashok Kumar—with Veena Nagris, Shah Nawaz, Chandra Mohan, K. N. Singh Majjid, Himalayawalla, Yusuf Effendi and others.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Member for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, who saw some scenes from this film paid a high compliment to Director Mehboob for the excellence of the production.

'HARIJAN DAY'

To-day's Congress Activities

Mr. S. K. Patil writes:—

"In connection with the Gandhi Jayanti programme in the City, today (Sunday) will be observed as the 'Harijan Day'. Throughout the day efforts will be made by Congressmen and others to do some practical service to Harijans. There will be visits to Harijan localities in all the Wards of the City. Besides the Harijan centres chosen by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, three centres have been selected on behalf of the Congress for distribution of Khadi to Harijan boys and girls.

Mr. P. M. Chinoi will distribute khadi to Harijan children at Tarwadi, Mazgaon, at 10 a m. Mr. Hiralal Dave will perform similar function at Annesley Road, Lamington Road, at 3 p m. Dr. D D Sathaye will distribute khaddar at Arthur Road at 5 p.m.

In the evening there will be an informal conference of Congressmen interested in Harijan work and the representatives of the Harijan institutions in the City to consider the ways and means of rendering practical service to the Harijan community."

TODAY ON RADIO

(SUNDAY, Oct. 1.)

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1(231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. Master Ebrahim. 8-5 News (H.). 8-15 News (E.). 8-30 Music from Film. 8-50 News (M.). 9-0 News (G.). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Vilayat Khan (Sitar). 9-45 Geets (G.). 10-0 Ata Husain (Baroda). 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-20 G. N. Joshi. 11-50 Barkat Ali.

12-15 p.m. Suresh Babu. 12-45 News (M.). 12-50 News (G.). 12-55 News (H.). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E.). 1-40 Music. 5-0 Suresh Babu 5-35 Barkat Ali 5-55 Local Announcements. 6-0 Ata Husain (Baroda). 6-30 News (E.). 6-40 News (H.). 6-45 Vilayat Khan (Sitar). 7-15 From "Vishakha" 7-30 Ghazals. 7-42 G. N. Joshi. 8-15 I was Listening. 8-25 News (M.). 8-35 News (G.). 8-45 Let us Play You Something 9-0 News (H.). 9-20 News (E.). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Sports. 10-0 Dvorak Programme.

BOMBAY—2.

61.48 m. (4.880 kc/s)—8-5 a.m. Marathi Songs. 8-50 Hori Dhamar.

89.15 m. (3.365 kc/s)—7-30 to 7-42 p.m As in Bombay 1 7-42 Music. 7-45 Rural Listeners 8-25 Flute. 9-0 Suresh Babu. 9-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar). 10-0 G. N. Joshi. 10-30 Barkat Ali. 10-40 Ata Husain (Baroda). 11-0 Close down.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 30.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours L.M.T. on 27th September 1944.

Allahabad 92 72 0, BOMBAY 88 77 0, Calcutta 91 80 0, Cawnpore 93 71 0, Cuttack 92 79 T, Darjeeling 90 57 0, Delhi 96 69 0, Dehra Dun 86 65 0, Jacobabad 100 75 0, Karachi 87 80 0, Lahore 94 66 0, Lucknow 91 87 0, Madras 04 78 0, Nagpur 93 72 0, Patna 91 80 0, Peshawar 92 65 0, Shillong 76 63 0.4, Simla 70 56 0.—A. P.

AILING WOMAN

RAJO PILLS (Extra)
REMOVES IRREGULARITY.
Price Rs. 10-10-0 V.P.P. one Rupee Extra.
ENA AGENCY
41, opp. Prathana Samaj Girgaon. BOMBAY 4.
T. No. 22550.

This is total war

"Total War" the Germans said, as they plunged through peaceful countries, bombed Warsaw and Rotterdam, killed tens of thousands of defenceless civilians. But now it's our turn to show their militarists what that phrase really means. And the Japs, too. In Burma, they are getting something that they will never forget—the biggest beating on land that any Japanese Army has yet sustained. Total war means the mass effort of *everyone*—man and woman. There are no half measures. India's manhood has responded nobly. But now women are required to release men from office jobs. Upon *your* response to this important appeal depends not how, not where but WHEN we can win final victory.

GENERAL SERVICE W.A.C.(I)s are housed in comfortable hostels which are supervised by responsible women. FULL DETAILS of terms of service etc., may be obtained, without obligation, from the A.T.R.O.s/W.A.C.(I) who are themselves members of the W.A.C.(I) and have experience of life in the Corps. THEIR ADDRESSES ARE GIVEN BELOW:

LAHORE, 22, Davis Road.
RAWALPINDI, Gwyn Thomas Road.
LUCKNOW, c/o T.R.O. Eastern, Hazratganj.
CALCUTTA, c/o D.T.R.O., 28, Theatre Road.
MADRAS, 3/18, Mount Rd.
BOMBAY, A.F.I. Building, Hospital Lane, Dhobi Talao.
POONA, Staunton Rd.
PATNA, c/o D.T.R.O., Exhibition Road.
BANGALORE Cantonment, Cubbon Road.

Or apply to
your nearest W.A.C.(I) Platoon Commander.

Help India to *Quick* Victory

Join the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India)

WAC INDIA

AAA 1250

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

On certain special occasions of festivities people sometimes wear fancy dress, that is to say they put on costumes which are not generally worn by them in every-day life. On these occasions there is merry-making all round and people are seen in unusual costumes. Men may dress as women and vice versa. They may put on false moustache and beard or may shave off one or both to suit the fancy dress worn by them.

We are particularly giving this competition at the time of the Diwali Festivities with the prizes increased to Rs. 4,000/- to enable our friends to earn a substantial prize to begin the auspicious New Year. Our Best Wishes to them.

The set of illustrations marked A, B, C, depict men and women in their every-day costumes. These persons putting on Fancy Dress are shown in the other set of illustrations, Nos. 1, 2, 3. A man may dress himself as a woman or vice versa. You are asked to pick out each person in his or her Fancy Dress, and if you do so correctly, you will get a substantial share in the prize. For example the man in illustration "H" is shown as a woman in No. "8". Therefore, No. "8" is entered against "H" in the Coupon. Similarly, you may fill in the rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with As. 8/ per Coupon, before Wednesday 4th October, 1944 subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected of mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

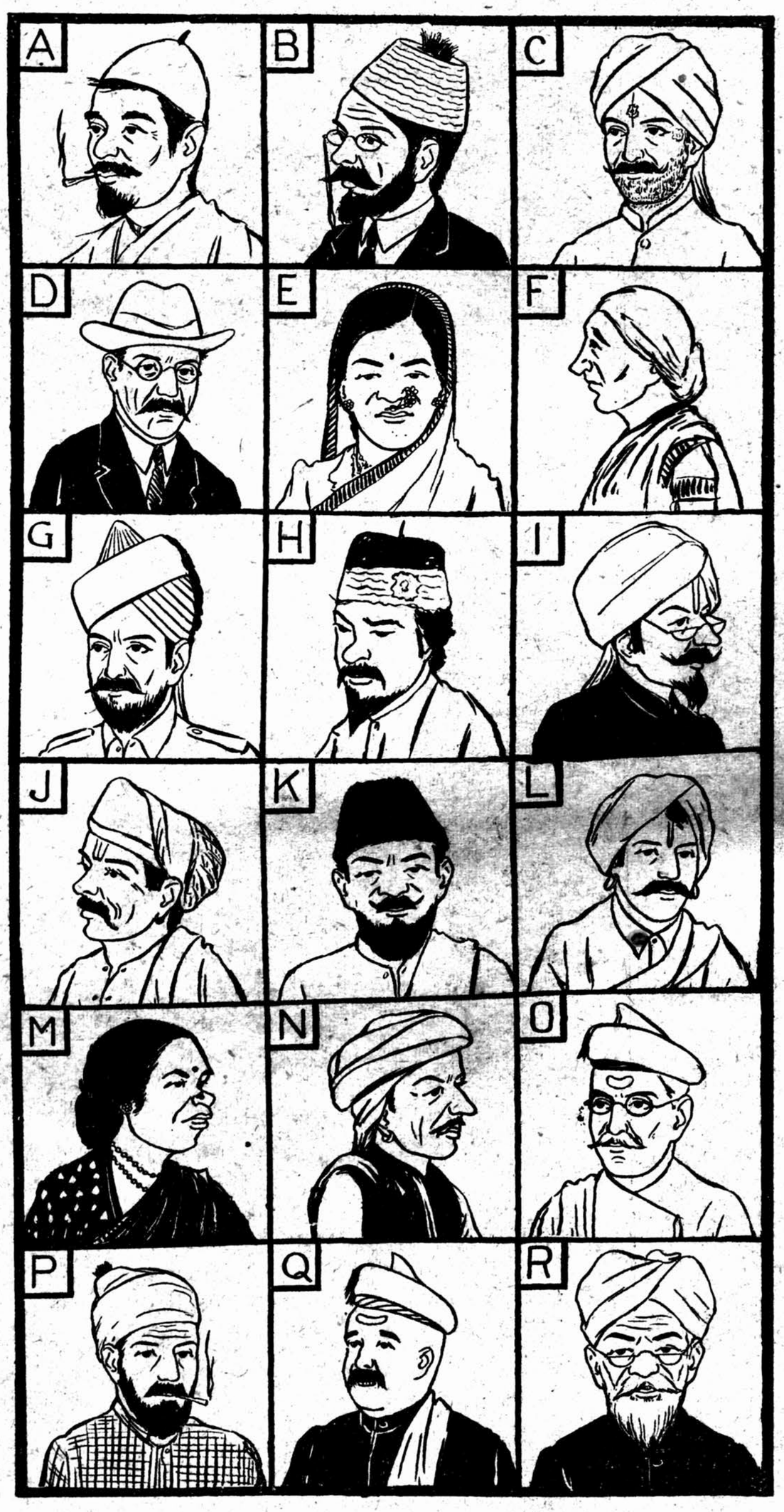
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort BOMBAY.

—Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:
Post Box No. 706 G.P.O Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 4TH OCTOBER 1944



Fancy Dress Competition 1/10/44.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
							8										

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

RUPEES 4,000 IN PRIZES

Fancy Dress Competition
1/10/44.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fancy Dress Competition
1/10/44.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fancy Dress Competition
1/10/44.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an organising Secretary for Bombay on decent terms by a sound Life Office of Calcutta. Apply personally on MONDAY to the Managing Director (On tour) at Indian National Bank premises, 75 Apollo Street Bombay. 6186

U. P. Engineering Institute, Thakurganj, Lucknow. Applications invited from I.Sc. (Maths. Phys. Chem.) candidates and Overseers of recognised Eng. Schools for Courses: A.M.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Struct. E., A.M.I. Mech. E., and A.M.I.E.E. Examinations (Recognised by Govt. of India) Session January 1945. Competent Staff Hostel arrangements. Scholarships Free Prospectus from Director 421

SITUATION WANTED

Sugar Technologist long experience foreign and Indian. Seeks responsible post on decent salary. Reply Box No. 5131. "Bombay Chronicle".

FLATS WANTED

Require 15 to 20,000 acres of land for sugar cane cultivation and putting up of a sugar factory. The land should preferably be in Bombay or Madras Presidencies either in British India or Indian States. Please correspond giving full details, as to the water supply, climate, road and rail facilities write to Box No. 443, "Bombay Chronicle".

142. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London, American degrees, Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable, Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi. 5835

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwala, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay 6175

BUSINESSES WANTED

Interested parties who want to sell their goods like Foodstuffs Toilets, and Machinery etc., in Northern India may kindly get in touch with Northland Industries, Paharganj, New Delhi stating their trade terms. Good turnover guaranteed. 6152

BUSINESS OFFERS

Obtain lists of young girls, boys, 441 hobbies from Introductions. Panaganj. Aligarh 5740

ASTROLOGER

For Happiness know your vibrations. Particulars against six pice. Vinu. G P O. Indore. 6178

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Chromic Acid of guaranteed purity suitable for hard-chrome plating. Enquiries solicited. Field Research Station, P. O. Ichhra, Lahore. 5973

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Mill Stores Wooden Articles, Picking Sticks, Rollers, etc., Wooden Packing Cases, Slate-Frames. Can be had from: P. A. Aiyar, Kamalavilas, Trichur (Cochin). (6007)

Wanted two or three motorised or handpresses for pressing of dry skins and hides. Write with full particulars and measurement to Box No. 442. "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for locks and embossing machine, etc., on decent commission. Apply to P. Kole & Co., Aligarh 6180

9th Week! Fun and Frolic Galore!
in Director Kardar's
SANJOG
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL

5TH WEEK!
Director SADIQ'S
new Social Kardar-Hit!
JEEWAN
MAJESTIC To-day 1 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
(To-day 10 a.m. "Mata Hari"—Garbo)

TODAY MAT. 1-45
ACHARYA ARTS
MUSICAL DRAMA

AGE KADAM

Director: N. R. ACHARYA
Starring
MOTILAL & ANJALI
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15
Sat. & Sun: Mat. 1-45
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
DELIGHTING CROWDS
TAJ
An EVERGREEN Release

3rd WEEK

It's a
"MUST-SEE"
HISTORICAL

RANJIT'S
SHAHENSHAH
Babar
KHURSHID
SHEIKH MUKHTAR
SUSHIL KUMAR
Director:
VAJAHAT MIRZA
Music:
KHEMCHAND PRAKASH
AJIT Release
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Sat. & Sun. Matinee 1-30 P. M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30
Free List Suspended

Next Change At
LAMINGTON

RONAQ
THE ENNOBLING STORY OF A GIRL'S SUPREME LOVE & NOBLE SACRIFICE
An Evergreen Release
WATCH FOR THE DATE

They LOVE
TO SEE THIS MOST FASCINATING TALE OF LOVE EVER
Vishnu Cinetone Film
Deftly Directed by Mr.
NITIN BOSE
*
'MUJRIM'
THE ONE I LOVED
LEELA DESAI, MOTILAL, YAKUB, JAGDISH
ROXY
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1 p.m.
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12 noon 3-30 to 6 p.m.
SURESH RELEASE

Says This MODERN MISS....
"A WOMAN CAN LOVE & DIE!"
NOT LOVE & FORGET AS MERE MAN
Mazhar Art Productions' Modern Drama Of Love and Life

BARI BAAT
SUVARNALATA, ULLHAS, YAKUB, MAZHAR KHAN AND A NEW FIND SAGUNA
Produced & Directed By MAZHARKHAN
An Evergreen Release
FRI. OCT. 6TH AT
CAPITOL
BORI BUNDER
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45
Sat., Sun., Holidays Mat. 1 P. M.
Advance Booking From Monday 10 to 12 & 3 to 5 P. M.

CITY MARKETS CLOSED

Protest Against Proposed Slaughter House At Ghatkopar

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

The Share Market remained closed to-day, it being Saturday. Indian Iron and Bengal Steel were placed around Rs. 38-14 and Rs. 30-15 respectively.

The cotton, bullion as well as the cloth market remained closed to-day as a mark of protest against the proposed establishment of a slaughter house in Ghatkopar.

Nominal quotations for I. C. C. March were Rs. 415. Later on the rate improved to Rs. 418, Gold delivery Rs. 70-2, and Silver delivery Rs. 122-8. Prices were reported to be lower in the afternoon at Rs. 69-8 for gold and Rs. 121-12 for silver.

The Bullion market will remain closed on Monday owing to Gandhi Jayanti and will remain open on Sunday.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Ordinary 380 Tata Deferred 2125 Indian Iron 39 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 31 Bombay Dyeing 1745 Central India 377/8 Century 820 Gokak 295/10 Kohinoor 263/12 Simplex 239 Andhra Valley 1307/8 Tata Hydro 201/14 Tata Power 1865 Associated Cement 223 Belapur 227/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 485.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Sept. 30.

Wheat 10 Dara 9/12 Arrivals 400 Stock 105 Gram 7/4 Barley 5/7 Stock 81 Peas 5/12 Stock 143 Arhar 5/15/6 Stock 137 Rapeseed 11/8 Oats 5/12 Gur 7 to 7/12 Arrivals of Old Stock 500 Mds Guwar 5/8 Urad 9/8 Moong 7/8 up Government have prohibited all futures and options in Urad and Moong standing transactions to be settled at closing rates of 29 Septr. Bardana Asoj 48/8 Mangsir 47/12 Silver 121/12

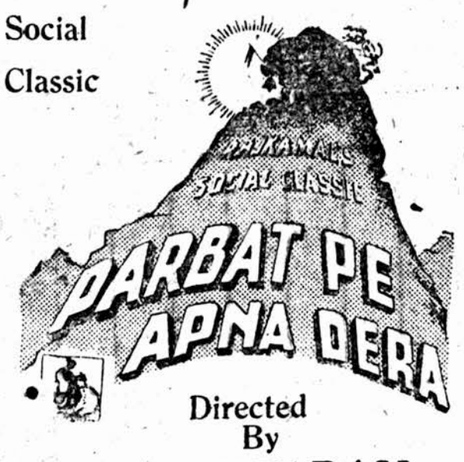
HYDROCELE

Elephantiasis, Hernia, Orchitis, Filaria treated radically. External application removes aching, stiffness and swelling at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited Provakar Oil Rs. 3. KAVIRAJ R SHASTRI. B.A., Kanchrapara Bengal.

B.C.P.W. BRAND MILK OF MAGNESIA
Neutralizes Stomach Acids
Relieves Heart-burn & Flatulence
Cures Biliousness and Nausea
A mild but Effective Laxative
Ideal for Babies and Women
BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
LAMINGTON CHAMBERS,
Lamington Road, Bombay 4

AN INTIMATE GLIMPSE OF MAN'S STRUGGLE WITH CONSCIENCE!
RAJKAMAL'S
Social
Classic



Directed By
V. SHANTARAM
Plans For One Month Open
10 to 12-30, 4-30 to 7 P. M.
Daily Matinee 1 P. M.
Other Shows 4, 7, 10 P. M.
NOVELTY

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

Pentangular Cricket. Zonal Tournament. B. B. R. C.'s Success. Maharashtra's Advance. "Times of India" Shield. Leading College In Sport

The annual cricket festival of Bombay is now fast approaching. Barely six weeks now remain for the Pentangular to raise its curtain. All doubts about the holding of the tournament this season have been set at rest by the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, the uncertain factors, deciding to participate in it. Last year the Bengal famine helped them to solve their conscience. At any rate they were able to disarm the opposition of the anti-Communalists. This year the Gujarat and Khandesh floods have come to their aid. They have decided to give away the profits to this Fund. There is no doubt that the Hindu Gymkhana are making a virtue of necessity. If they could pocket the whole profits, they would not much bother about the charitable causes. What are the oppositionists going to do about it?

ZONAL TOURNAMENT

The Zonal tournament is in the air for quite a long time. It seems that the principle has been accepted by all parties. There are still some differences in regard to details. It is hoped that a satisfactory agreement will be arrived at between the contending parties ere long and this non-communal tournament will be a 'fait accompli' next cold weather. It matters little whether it is a Pentangular or Quadrangular or Triangular at the beginning. Once it is started it will reach its full height in due course. What it needs is a fair start. Its representative character will do the rest.

B.B.R.C.'S SUCCESS

The Football Championship of Western India has been won by the British Base Reinforcement Camp from Deolali. The losing finalists were a representative team put up by the Maharashtra Football Federation of Poona. The B.B.R.C. were deserving winners. They played robust football and accounted for all their opponents without much difficulty But it must be remembered that the strongest sides in the competition, namely, the R.A.F., Welch Regiment and the E. H. Q. were disposed of by the W.I.A.A the premier Indian combination. Were the latter in their full strength when they met B.B.R.C. they might have got the better of them as well. However that was not the fault of the Deolali team. They did their best and their centre-forward Pallen deserves the greatest credit for doing most of the scoring for them. He is a real opportunist. How he fares against stronger defences remains to be seen.

MAHARASHTRA'S ADVANCE

Maharashtra were really very lucky to reach the final stage of the tournament. Were it not for a very favourable draw in each round they would have made their exit much earlier. Their defeat by the B.B.R.C. to the tune of 8 goals to nil was a smashing blow to their prestige. It may be the slushy condition of the ground which was mainly responsible for their unhappy massacre. But one must be prepared for such conditions. As Mr. Moir, the President of the W.I.F.A. advised them they must learn to play with boots just as the W.I.A.A. and the other leading Indian teams have done. Maharashtra may be depended upon to act up to the advice ere long. Nevertheless the new Federation, under the energetic Secretaryship of S. Bajirao, has made a good beginning.

"TIMES OF INDIA" SHIELD

The "Times of India" Cricket Shield Tournament is growing in popularity every year As many as 19 teams have entered for its Senior Division this season, while 32 are in the Junior Division. Among the former are all the leading office clubs in the city, including the Trade Mark's Sports Club the holders and Tata Sports Club, the runners-up of last season. The tournament will commence next week-end. When will the B.C.A. inaugurate its Leagues. Unless and until the whole of Bombay's cricket is put under an organised basis, there cannot be steady and widespread progress of the game The Brabourne Stadium should become the centre of all cricket activities With the best week-end and holiday matches staged there the financial condition of all the bodies connected with it will improve simultaneously Therefore the sooner the League is started the better for all concerned.

LEADING COLLEGE IN SPORT

The St. Xavier's College leads all the colleges in the province in the matter of sport. It has produsued teams and players in the various outdoor and indoor games who have held their own against all others, gaining laurels for themselves and their college during their student life and afterwards. Recently they won the Inter-Collegiate Table Tennis and Aquatic Tournaments in a manner which showed that the Xavierites are far ahead of the other colleges. In the former K. S. Cooper, R. S. Mody, P. K. Chaubal; Miss M. I. Kudav, Miss B. Cassinath and Miss P. Jhabwalla practically monopolised all the finals, leaving the Elphinstone College to claim the Men's Doubles title alone. In the Aquatics, J. Jaglom was their mainstay who helped to beat the Elphinstone College in the final by a big margin. Rev. F. Fell, the Director of Sports of St. Xavier's may well be proud of the fine achievements of his boys and girls.

WHAT THE B. P. H. A. SHOULD DO

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

Recently I had occasions to criticise the administration of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Limited, very strongly. What I feel is that the Association is not being run in a business like manner. In consequence of which it is put to heavy losses at times. Also it cannot make as much profit as it should under favourable conditions. The losses incurred during the last two years are cases in point. I fail to understand why the Association should allow other people to run tournaments on their ground and undertake to bear all the losses themselves, and in case of profits, share them equally with the sponsors of these competitions.

JEPSON AND KILLEDAR CUPS

I am referring to the Jepson and Killedar Cups. These are conducted by the Christ Church Old Boys Association at the B. P. H A ground The Tournament Committee takes all the entry fees, while the B. P. H. A. pays all the expenses of all the matches in connection with these competitions. Not only that, if there is any loss in running them the B. P. H. A. shoulders it wholly. The Christ Church people go scot-free. But if there is any profit, it is divided between these two institutions on a fifty-fifty basis. By the way, I may mention that the Parel Sports Club runs as many as six tournaments, depending always on the income from entry fees alone. Because the entire gate receipts go to the St. Xaviers' College for the up-keep of the ground stands etc. Still this Club is making substantial profits every year. So we may conclude that the Christ Church also makes money even when the B. P. H. A. suffers losses.

INIQUITOUS ARRANGEMENT

Only the rulers of the B.P.H.A. can tell why they are subscribing to this iniquitous arrangement from year to year. Can they not start more tournaments on their own instead, and swell the excheuqer of the parent body thereby? If there is any loss from these competitions, they will at least have the melancholy satisfaction of having done their best for the benefit of their Association. These people would do well to look across the oval and see how the W.I.F.A. is packing their season with all kinds of competitions and reaping a rich harvest. It is not that I have not drawn their attention before to this aspect of the question. I have done so several times. But my advice has fallen on deaf ears, with the result the Association is never making the utmost use of its resources to raise its income

EXTEND THE SEASON

I have not the least doubt in mind that if the B. P. H A. inaugurates a couple of new tournaments for seniors and juniors they will be benefited substantially from the financial point of view. The local Clubs will also relish them very much. And the cause of local hockey will certainly advance thereby. Of course, this means more work for the officers of the Association. But then those who volunteer for such honorary work for the benefit and advancement of society must spare as much time as possible. I do not see any reason why the hockey season should not be extended by a month from the close of the Aga Khan Tournament if necessary. This was done a couple of years ago with beneficial results

THE ALTERNATIVES

This does not mean that I am against Jepson and Killedar Cups of the Christ Church Association. I am sure there is sufficient room for them also. But I am against the B. P. H. A. handling them in the manner they have been doing Either they must take full responsibility for their management with a complete hold on the profits and losses or leave these competitions alone. Let them be managed by the Christ Church Association as best as they can. They may carry them on at Byculla as before or find a suitable venue elsewhere. What I fear is that unless they find capable men to conduct them they will find it very difficult to see them through satisfactorily every season, as was the case during the last two years.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Then there must be a severe check on the financial side of the association's affairs. Because there has been no such check things have gone from bad to worse. It is most surprising that even the treasurer does not know the exact financial position of the association at a given time. I had suggested the appointment of a Finance Committee to look after the association's financial side. But it was rejected by the powers-that-be twice. After I brought to light the sorry state of affairs in these columns and some dust was raised at the last annual General Meeting, we have an assurance from the Chairman of the Managing Committee that such a committee would be appointed during the current year. Let us hope that this will prevent the Secretary from doing what he pleased.

A RIDICULOUS POSITION.

I must stress one more point before I conclude this article. The Association must revise its rules on democratic lines and print them as early as possible. Isn't it most surprising that a responsible body, registered under the Indian Companies Act, should have only one copy of the rules in the Association's office? The members, old and new, cannot therefore get one because it is not available, although they are expected to abide by them. The rule books have not been printed a second time since the inauguration of the Association ten years ago. The printing was deferred about four or five years ago on the plea that the rules needed revision. As a matter of fact a sub-committee was appointed, at my suggestion, for this purpose, but it was never called. So keeping the members in ignorance, the Committee, or rather the Secretary, has been riding roughshod over them, as was the case during the elections, etc. It is high time such an absurd position was immediately brought to an end.

THE KITCHEN FRONT

NEVER was the kitchen front more important. We are today learning the supreme art of the cook, how to make a little go a long way, how to make something tasty and nourishing out of whatever may be available. Our food is increasingly a matter for thought and study — as it should be. Do we recognise what our kitchen front owes to the British chemist and the chemical industry? Look where you will — at your electric iron, for example. Electricity in all its uses is the achievement as much of the chemist as of the physicist and electrical engineer, involving the combination of metallic alloys, the preparation of insulating materials, the synthesis of chemicals to form the working liquids in refrigerators, and the plastics for switches, adaptors and plug-sockets. The hand of the chemist is found at every turn — in our washing-soda, our bicarbonate of soda, baking powder, soap, salt and vegetable ghee. The tinned and dried foods that form our emergency reserve or give us quickly-prepared meals depend for their purity, their keeping powers and even their containers upon processes discovered by chemical investigation. Every discovery that makes work on the kitchen front cleaner and easier, which helps to bring food to us in better condition and renders its preparation and preservation easier is due at some stage or other to the work of the research chemist and its development by the chemical industry.

ICI

No. 12 in the "Services of an Industry" series issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|- if more then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price be returned in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8 for 15 days.

Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 23, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

Jinnah Charges Mahatma

Propaganda Against Spirit Of Statement

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement:

"My attention has been drawn to the report of Mr. Gandhi's speech after the evening public prayer immediately after the announcement was made and the correspondence was released to the press.

I regret that Mr. Gandhi should have said that he assured the public that the leakage had not occurred from his office and that he had strong reasons for his belief. thereby insinuating that the leakage occurred from my office. He proceeds to say that he had drawn my attention to the matter, but that I was indifferent.

This is not correct. He had mentioned to me that a certain amount of speculation was given publicity to in some newspapers before the leakage of the correspondence. My reply to him then was that Birla House was almost a public place where anybody and everybody was allowed whereas I assured him that my house was a private residence. and nobody could come in without previously specifying his business. I asked Mr Gandhi what I could do in the matter, and then the topic was dropped. I must repudiate the insinuation made by him in acquitting his office without a thorough inquiry into this matter to find out who is really responsible for the leakage.

I am sorry to note some of the things which he has said in the rest of that speech and also at his press conference. He has started a propaganda which has unfortunately given a lead which is calculated to go against the spirit of our joint announcement."—A.P.

'GANDHI JAYANTI' PLANS FOR CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay has an elaborate programme for celebrating Gandhiji's seventy-fifth birthday on October 2. There will be prayers in the morning in different wards, wishing long life to Mahatmaji. Citizens will join in sacrificial spinning throughout the day. A Hindustani competition and Rashtrabhasha Conference at Ram Baug, C. P. Tank are among the items on the programme. The Freedom Group has convened a meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at 6-30 p.m., when Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy will speak on the life and teachings of Mahatmaji.

The 'Harijan Day' will be observed to-day (Sunday) when Congress workers will visit Harijan localities. The Harijan Sevak Sangh will distribute Khadi to Harijans.

Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations

To pay tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 75th birthday, under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, a public meeting will be held today at 10-30 a m (N S T) at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane Girgoan Road.

Mr. John S. S. Malelu will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, Prof. Aloysius Soares, and Mrs. J. M. MacLean.

Bengal's Quota

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.—The "United Press" learns that the total collections from Bengal to the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund have exceeded the target of Rs. ten lakhs and amount to Rs. 10,21,873 upto Sept. 29. Mr. J. M. Dutta, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Committee of th eFund, left for Wardha today to attend the celebration in connections with the Gandhi Week at Sewagram.—United Press.

BOMBAY MEDICOS' QUOTA

A sum of Rs. 58.185 has been collected as a result of special efforts by members of the medical profession in Bombay for the Kasturba Memorial Fund

TAMIL NADU COLLECTIONS

MADRAS, Sept. 30: The Secretary, Tamilnad Kasturba Memorial, announces that the fund has exceeded the target of seven lakhs. The fund amounts to Rs. 8,29,000 of which seven and a half lakhs have already been transferred to Bombay.—A. P.

A.I.W.C. GIVE RS. 2.281 TO KASTURBA FUND

The Bombay Women's Association, (A.I.W.C.) gave Rs. 2.281/- to the Ladies Committee of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund through the Branch Central Committee (A.I.W.C.) The following persons contributed as follows: Mr. B. Naire Rs. 125, Mr. V. C. Setalvad Rs. 101, Mrs. Narmada Parekh Rs. 100, Mrs. Shivgauri M. Vaidya Rs. 51, Mrs. S. Yodh Rs. 50, A Sympathiser Rs. 50.

WALK-OVER TO I.F.A. (BENGAL)

BANGALORE, Sept. 29.—Mysore has been scratched from the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament, thus giving I.F.A. (Bengal) who should have met Mysore in semi-final, a walk over.—A.P.

MAHATMA BOARDS TRAIN AT MATUNGA

Clarifies His Stand On Plebiscite; No Division Of India Without Affected Millions Having A 'Say' About Their Destiny

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a stay of 22 historic days in the city, Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for Wardha this evening.

Travelling with him was Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary of the Kasturba National Memorial Fund who took with him bank certificates for eighty lakhs of rupees.

Gandhiji boarded the Calcutta Mail at the level crossing near the Andhra Valley Power Station at Matunga. Gandhiji's party started from Birla House at 4-25 in three cars. His host, Mr. R. D. Birla, Mr. Pyarelal, Miss Sushila Nayyar, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. S. K. Patil were in the party. The cars reached the level crossing just a minute before the train drew up. The time, however, was sufficient for a fair crowd to collect. The railway officials accompanied by a posse of railway constables, came on the scene, a few minutes before and halted the train. A wooden ladder was hitched on to the footboard of the third class compartment which was reserved for Gandhiji and the members of his entourage. Among those who were already in the compartment was Dr. Jivraj Mehta When the train halted Gandhiji got off his car, and walked stick in hand, mounted the ladder and got into the train. He stood at the door smiling as the crowd shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai."

Gandhiji commenced his day by meeting a deputation of office-bearers of Congress organisations in the city and suburbs at 7 a.m. It is understood that the deputation sought the advice and guidance of Gandhiji on various problems with the activities of Congressmen and organisations in the city.

Among those who called on Gandhiji before he left was the Rev. Kaithan, Mrs. Kaithan and their children. It will be remembered that some time ago Rev. Kaithan who is an American missionary who has been doing valuable social relief work in South Indian villages for the last twenty years was served with an order of deportation from Mysore State where he had organised a rural settlement, preparatory to his deportation to America.

The bank certificates carried by Mr. Thakkar represents the sum collected for the Kasturba Fund and already deposited in city banks. Intimations of collections made in different centres total 90 lakhs. The bank certificates will be presented to Gandhiji at a simple ceremonial to be held at two p.m. on Monday outside Kasturba's hut at Sevagram.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others will leave Bombay on Sunday to attend the function.

NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT PLEBISCITE

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

"Mr. Jinnah said that he is deeply interested in independence, but it did not seem to me that the set us great a store by it as immediate recognition of the Pakisthan he wants. Whereas you see my views has been all along that we cannot be free among ourselves, until we are free from Imperial domination. We have parted as friends. These days have not been wasted. I am convinced that Mr. Jinnah is a good man. I hope we shall meet again. I am a man of prayer, and I shall pray for understanding. In the meantime it is the duty of the public to digest the situation and bring pressure of their opinion upon us."

The above impression was given today, by Gandhiji about Mr. Jinnah's attitude on the question of interim National Government in the course of an interview to the "News Chronicle" London.

Explaining why the talks failed to produce a solution of the Hindu-Muslim differences, Gandhiji said: "I could not accept the 'Two Nations' basis. This was Mr. Jinnah's demand. He wants immediate recognition of the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the whole of the Punjab, Bengal, and Assam as sovereign and completely independent Pakisthan." Mr. Jinnah wants Gandhiji to agree to this amputation from the rest of India without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants by a plebiscite. He rejected the Rajaji formula.

Asked what he was prepared to recognise as Pakisthan and on what basis there could be any hope of agreement in future, Gandhiji frankly and precisely said: "I want to make it clear that I believe that Mr. Jinnah is sincere, but I think he is suffering from hallucilation what he imagines that an unnatural division of India could bring either happiness or prosperity to the people concerned. It was my suggestion that provided that there was a safeguard of a plebiscite, there could be sovereignty for predominantly Muslim areas, but it should be accompanied by bonds of alliance between Hindusthan and Pakisthan. Where should be a common policy and a working arrangement on foreign affairs, defence, communication and similar matters. This is manifestly vital to the welfare of both the parts of India. "This arrangement, Gandhiji said, "could not interfere with the internal life of the Muslims who would not be subject in any way to Hindu domination. Such a division would not create an artificial split between people who whatever their religious faiths are descended from common stock and are all Indians.'

"Unfortunately", said Gandhiji, Mr. Jinnah would have none of it, and asked me to agree the principle of 'Two Nations' entirely separate."

Asked if he had adopted this attitude because he thought he could not 'sell' such a division to the country or because he thought it wrong in principle, Gandhiji replied "Because it is fundamentally wrong in principle. If I had thought Mr. Jinnah's view was right, even though the whole world were against me, I would have accepted it personally and given him my unquestioned allegiance."

The following question was put to Gandhiji, "If Mr. Jinnah agreed to your views of division but insisted there should be no plebiscite or a plebiscite in which only Muslims would vote, would you settle on this basis?

Gandhiji answered "Never. How could I agree in a personal or any other capacity to decide the future of millions of people without their having anything to say about their destiny."—United Press.

JINNAH MUST BE HAPPY, SAYS SHYAMA PRASAD

LUCKNOW, Sept. 30: Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee interviewed on the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks said: "Gandhiji called for a rebuff from Mr. Jinnah and he has got it. Mr. Jinnah must be happy that Gandhiji has at last agreed to the principle of partition of India though he has not accepted all of Mr. Jinnah's terms for giving effect to it. Although the talks have broken down, Gandhiji's commitment to the C. R. Formula remains. Anything that interferes with Indian unity and integrity must be vigorously opposed by all true sons and daughters of this country."—A. P.

KELKAR WANTS BOTH LEADERS TO RETIRE

POONA.—Mr. N. C. Kelkar commenting on the failure of Gandhi-Jinnah talks said that he was not at all surprised at the failure. I definitely knew that the talks would come to nothing. For, Mr. Jinnah, as I know him, is an 'ultra' extremist and obstinate and even a blank cheque from Mahatma Gandhi would not satisfy him.

He would insist the blank space to be filled in Gandhiji's own handwriting. But the drawbacks of Mr. Jinnah's temperament do not, in my view, discount in any way from our displeasure with or condemnation of Gandhiji."

"My only hope is that, now that the nation has seen enough of Gandhiji and his mistakes they should allow him to retire and beg of him to save them from his further interference in politics. As for Mr. Jinnah my hope is that the Nationalist Muslims in India would come forward to disown him. In his attitude throughout in this matter, he has not shown any real practical statesmanship. I am sure his vanity will ultimately land him in discomfiture."—A.P.

MRS. PANDIT AND KATJU FOR WARDHA

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is leaving Allahabad for Sewagram tomorrow noon on receipt on an invitation from Mahatma Gandhi to be present at Sewagram on October 2.

Dr. K. N. Katju is also leaving this noon for Sewagram to attend the formal purse presenting ceremony of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund.—United Press.

SATISH CHANDRA DASGUPTA FOR WARDHA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30

Mr. Satish Chandra Dasgupta of Khadipratisthan left for Wardha today in connection with the plan of working out the scheme of the Kasturba Memorial Fund.—A. P.

BAN ON GANDHI JAYANTI PROCESSIONS

MADRAS, Sept. 30.—The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has permitted the Gandhi Jayanthi Celebration Committee to hold meetings, but refused permission to take out processions in the city in connection with the celebrations.—A.P.

'Leader Of His People'

Prof. Einstein's Tribute To Mahatma

NEW YORK, Sept. 30: A five-hundred page volume of congratulatory messages, commemorating Gandhiji's seventy-fifth birthday, will be tendered to him on October second. Doctor Krishnalal Shridharani, American Editor of the volume, has released to Reuter a message of felicitation to Gandhiji from Professor Albert Einstein, the noted scientist, which is to be included in the volume.

The message says: "A leader of his people unsupported by any outward authority, a politician whose success rests not upon craft, nor mastery of technical devices, but simply on the convincing power of his personality; a victorious fighter who always scorned the use of force; a man of wisdom and humility armed with resolve and inflexible consistency who has devoted all his strength to uplifting his people and the betterment of their lot; a man who confronted the brutality of Europe with the dignity of a simple human being and has thus at all times risen superior. Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

Other messages have been received from Pearl Buck, Louis Bronfield, Reverend John Hayes Holmes, and the noted Indian Curator Doctor Anand Coomarswamy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The East-West Association is to present a series of lectures in the Town Hall with a discussion led by experts in various countries. On October 18 Pearl Buck will speak on "What do the peoples want?"

Doctor Krishnalal Shridharani, author and lecturer, will discuss on November 15. "How can Indians develop their country?"—Reuter.

****

58 DESTITUTES DIE IN WEEK

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30: Two hundred and four sick destitutes were admitted to Calcutta hospitals during the seven days ending 29th September, according to a Press Note issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal; 53 sick destitutes died in hospitals during the period.

****

High Court Orders

Release Of P. Y. Deshpande

NAGPUR, Sept. 30

Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, Editor of "Bhavitaviya", a Marathi weekly in Nagpur, who was arrested on August 21, in connection with a political dacoity in Bombay Presidency, has been released on the orders of the Nagpur High Court.

Two others, Mr. S. G. Sheorey and Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande, who were also arrested in the same connection, were released fifteen days after their arrest. In the case of Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, the period of detention was extended under Section 129 of the D.I.R., but the High Court, on a 'Habeas Corpus' Application by Mrs. Deshpande, ordered his release forthwith.—A. P.

C. P. Ex-Minister Released

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 30.

Pt. D. K. Mehta, ex-Minister, C.P., who was detained as security prisoner in Damoh sub-jail was released yesterday unconditionally.

Mr. Mehta has been suffering from high blood pressure for the last nine months and the Provincial Government on medical advice released him.

Half Gallon Per Kerosene Unit

A press note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, states that the value of one kerosene unit for non-lighting purposes in Bombay City will be 4 pints (½ gallon) for the month of October only.

The quantity of kerosene obtainable on kerosene permits issued for non-lighting purposes to hotels and establishments will be one gallon per month for the month of October only.

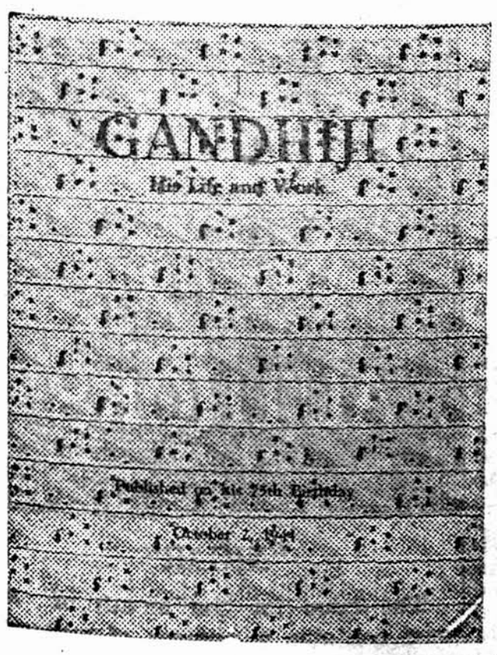
Students Contribute To Gandhi Jayanti Fund

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

It is learnt that the Principal of Guirat College has asked for explanation from the students for singing "Vandemataram" on the College ground, on Mahatmaji's Jayanti celebrations.

Conflict is likely to arise on the question of giving Rs. 76 to Gandhi Jayanti fund from the budget of S. R. C. Last year, the Principal objected to such a procedure but this time students have decided to assert their rights.



'GANDHIJI'

HIS LIFE AND WORK

Published On His 75th Birthday

A memorable function will take place at Sevagram tomorrow. "Gandhiji—His Life and Work"—a volume of more than 500 10" X 7½" size pages—will be presented by its board of editors to Mahatma Gandhi on the auspicious occasion of his 75th birthday.

Strictly speaking, it is not meant to be a presentation volume, as Gandhiji himself observes in his "A word for the reader" which opens the book "The profit from its sale, "adds Gandhiji," will add to the purse to be presented to me for Daridra-narayan. . . . If the book correctly expresses my views on truth and non-violence and kindred matters, I am sure its circulation will do good. Looking at the list of contributors, I feel they must have done justice to what I stand for."

The reader will find Gandhiji's belief more than justified. The aim kept before themselves by the Editors was "to reassess Gandhiji's lasting contribution to world thought and progress, and particularly to the advancement of India." The galaxy of contributors to this volume have discussed different aspects of Gandhiji's life, work and philosophy—each in his distinctive manner. But together they present a harmonious pattern and add richly to our knowledge of Gandhiji.

It would be invidious to mention names, when each of the writers has offered his contribution as a homage of love. Suffice it to say that all of them are well-known figures—Congressmen and non-Congressmen, Englishmen and Indians, active political workers and scholars, Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis. Unique among the articles is Gandhiji on Kasturba, though it is only a compilation.

Particular mention ought to be made, however, of the messages specially sent by Albert Einstein, the world-famous mathematician, and Pearl Buck the equally famous author and humanitarian. The former observes: "Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth." Pearl Buck ends her message on a stirring note: "He is one of the greatest leaders of people that ever have been in human history.....I never doubt for a moment that Gandhi's purposes will be achieved. He has brought his people to the very gates of liberty. If they are not opened, the people of India will open them."

The subjects dealt with in this volume are as varied as they are interesting. They throw a flood of light on the many facets of Gandhiji's career. To the world at large he is known as a saint and a politician but his interests and catholic. How many people know that Gandhiji is an amateur physician? Dr. Sushila Nayar's article on "Medicine for the Masses" gives an account of this hobby of Gandhiji. Similarly the two articles by Nandlal Bose and D. G. Tendulkar will help to remove the misconception that Gandhiji has no appreciation of the arts.

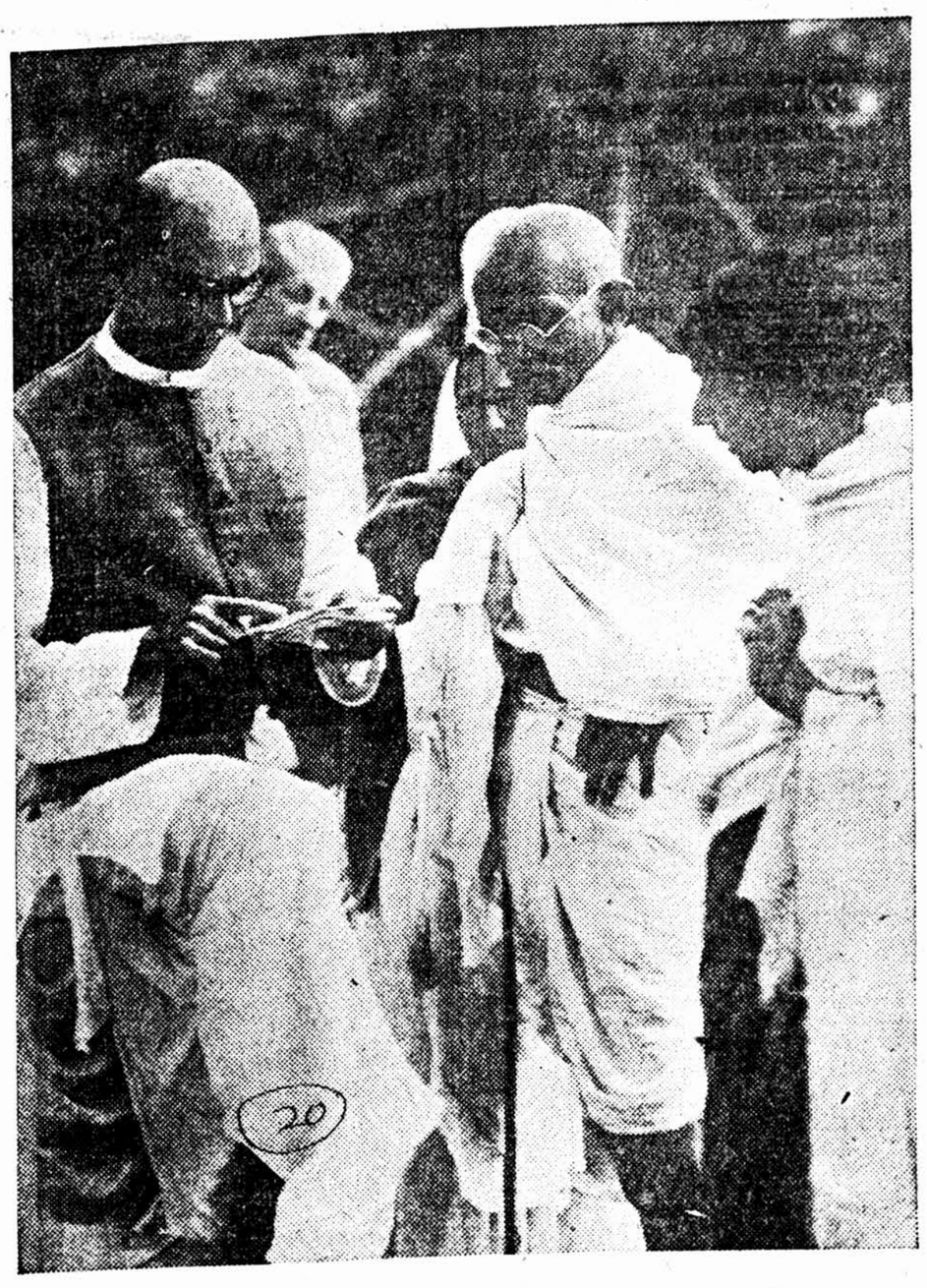
Among the contributions of human interest are the late Mahadev Desai's "At Sevagram" and Mr. G. A. Natesan's "Reminiscenes." More intimate are Gandhiji's own letters to Ashram children, sisters and workers and to his elder brother, which appear in English for the first time in the volume.

Perhaps of the most lasting interest to lovers of Gandhiana will be the "Gandhi Chronicle" compiled by D. G. Tendulkar with painstaking research. It begins on October 2, 1869 when Gandhiji war born at Porbandar and ends on September 19, 1944 when the Gandhi-Jinnah talks were postponed on account of the Id. The "Chronicle" extends over 90 pages.

The appeal of the book is greatly enhanced by the large number of illustrations—art plates, photographs, charts and drawings bearing on various occasions and phases of Gandhiji's life. Many photographs appear here for the first time and together they form an incomparable collection.

The editors (Messrs. D. G. Tendulkar, M. Chalapathi Rau, Vithabhai K. Jhaveri and Miss Mridula Sarabhai) must be complimented upon the production of this volume of lasting interest. Excellently produced on high-class paper and lavishly illustrated, it will be a welcome acquisition to all bibliophiles. It is priced at Rs. Twenty-five per copy and is published by the Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay. It is to be hoped that a cheaper edition will be published in the near future so as to make this valuable study of Gandhiji available to a wider public.

MAHADEV AND MAHATMA



LONE VIGIL

(Aga Khan's Palace February 22nd, 1944)

Gandhiji *On* Himself

I must admit my many inconsistencies. But since I am called "Mahatma", I might well endorse Emerson's saying that "foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." There is, I fancy, a method in my inconsistencies. In my opinion there is a consistency running through my seeming inconsistencies, as in nature there is unity running through seeming diversity.

Friends who know me have certified that I am as much a moderate as I am an extremist, and as much conservative as I am a radical. Hence perhaps my good fortune to have friends among these extreme types of men. The mixture is due, I believe, to my view of "ahimsa."

I decline to be a slave to precedents or practice. I cannot understand or defend on a moral basis. I have sacrificed no moral principle to gain a political advantage.

It has been my misfortune or good fortune to take the world by surprise. New experiments, or old experiments in new style, must sometimes engender misunderstanding.

Those who have at all followed my humble career even superficially cannot have failed to observe that not a single act of my life has been done to the injury of any individual or nation.

I am not aware of having done a single thing in my life as a matter of expedience. I have ever held that the highest morality is also the highest expedience.

I have never made a fetish of consistency. I am a votary of Truth and I must say what I feel and think at a given moment on the question without regard to what I may have said before on it.

I am not at all concerned with appearing to be consistent. In my pursuit after Truth I have discarded many ideas and learnt many new things.

Old as I am in age, I have no feeling that I have ceased to grow inwardly or that my growth will stop with the dissolution of the flesh. What I am concerned with is my readiness to obey the call of Truth, my God, from moment to moment.

There are eternal principles which admit of no compromise, and one must be prepared to lay down one's life in the practice of them.

(All illustrations on this page are reproduced by courtesy of the Editors of "Gandhiji")

STUDY OF INFLATION

"WAR AND INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY". By Prof. D. R. Gadgil and Mr. N. V. Sovani, Second Edition. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. Price Rs. 7-8-0.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the public interest aroused by this publication has enabled the authors to bring out a second edition and to carry forward a further stage their analysis of the monetary and price situation in India under the stress of war conditions and their constructive criticism of Government policy with reference to it. This has meant the addition of a third Post to the two of the first edition, and continuity and uniformity of treatment have thereby been ensured. The chief object of Prof. Gadgil's study was to ascertain and indicate the causes, course and effects of inflation and to suggest ways and means to combat it, and it is no small compliment to him and other Indian economists who have held and expressed similar views, that Government have tacitly, though tardily accepted the stand taken by them. On the basis of the latest statistical data the authors have discussed the anti-inflation control measures adopted by Government and have effectively met the arguments of critics who have minimised the consequences of Government's financial and currency policy and laid undue stress on the production and supply aspect of the problem. They have given some sound advice on the question of currency expansion e.g. imposition of a limit on issue of notes and control of prices; and their suggestions, based on logical and scientific reasoning, deserve to be seriously considered by authorities and businessmen alike though they may be unpalatable to them in certain respects.

V. G. K.

The Persian Theatre

Until a few years ago there were no theatres in Persia, and the play, in the modern sense of the word, was not understood by the Persians. With the beginning of the present century, they began slowly to translate the works of Western writers, and among these they translated some plays of famous dramatists and playwrights. But such works were only suitable for study and they were not staged.

Gradually small groups of artists were formed and dramas were staged. By and by people began to acquire a taste for the theatre. Recently attention has been paid to this matter as to other matters of social interest.

To-day all the townspeople take a keen interest in plays and entertainments. In addition to the great number of cinemas existing in Teheran and other towns, which are equipped with all modern appliances groups of stage artists have been formed in Teheran and elsewhere. In the capital a special dramatic school has been opened to train actors. The Teheran theatre, equipped with all modern comforts, technical and scientific appliances, can accommodate 1,300 spectators and is one of the most beautiful buildings in modern Teheran.

With the emergence of sufficient number of artists, singers and musicians, the Persian theatre has a bright future.

ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY

ISLAM & CHRISTIANITY IN THE MODERN WORLD. By Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman, M.A. Can be had from The Aligarh Books & Newspapers Agency, Shibli Road, Muslim University, Aligarh. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 231. Paper cover.

The writer of this scholarly work deals with Christianity in the light of the Quranic teachings on the subject and contends that the Quranic viewpoint about Christianity is the only rational viewpoint that can be maintained in the light of modern researches. The writer further states that traditional Christianity is more or less the work of St. Paul, an opinion which is also shared by a number of prominent Christians of to-day. The writer quotes immensely from European scholars in support of his contentions and appeals to the Christian world to study and compare the merits of Islam and Christianity with an open mind. Persons interested in the study of comparative religion will find the book a mine of information, in so far as Islam and Christianity are concerned.

Z. A. B.

Mr. Rajeshwar Prasad Bhargava, M.A., LL.B., who was recently awarded the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the Lucknow University for his interesting thesis entitled "The Chamber of Princes."

WAR-TIME INDIAN ECONOMY

"INDIAN ECONOMY DURING THE WAR" By Dr. L. C. Jain, University Professor of Economics, Punjab, Second Edition.

This book contains the substance of lectures delivered by the author at Patna University in connection with the Banaiali Readership in 1942 and 1943. Dr. Jain has examined the effects of the war "on the different ingredients of Indian economy such as those concerning agriculture, industries trade the money market and finance. He finds that Indian economy was too weak to be able to stand the shock of the war that Government policies directed to the control of the situation as it developed under the stress of war conditions suffered from defects and deficiencies and that planning on a wide, national scale for reconstruction has to be immediately taken in hand. The author has cited relevant facts and figures to support his arguments and conclusions. His criticism is shrewd and pointed. The remarks he has made, for instance regarding certain 'unhealthy tendencies' in recent banking developments deserve serious notice. He is of opinion that improvement of economic well-being cannot be divorced from political freedom and also from the recognition of moral values, which are, at present, at a discount.

V. G. K.

"JANG AUR TIBB"

This is a special number of the "Hamdard-e-Sihat", a very useful monthly devoted to medical science. It consists of three parts. The first deals with the progress of medical science during the five years of war, including new methods of treating several diseases. This part is in fact a translation of Dr. G. Gray Turner's book on the subject, the translation having been done by Dr. Muhammad Usman Khan who formerly belonged to the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University. The second part deals with diseases which are either the outcome of the war or which are mostly contracted during the war, like the venereal diseases, and also with such subjects as the Blood Bank, protection against poisonous gases, Red Cross and St. John Ambulance, etc. The 3rd and the last part contains a few stories. The general get-up of this number is quite decent. It contains about 200 closely-written pages and is priced at annas eight only.

The magazine, though an exponent of the Unani system of medicine, keeps its readers well-informed about the latest happenings in the world of allopathy.

Z. A. B.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"NIGAR"

The issue for the month of August contains a number of well-written articles on various topics, the most noteworthy being Dr. Saifi's article on the services rendered in the realm of geography by ancient Arabs and Tamkin Kazimi's article on Naziri's conception of love and beauty. "Letters by Niaz" which seem to be a permanent feature, are very entertaining and of a high literary order. "Nai Duniya" and "Tamir-e-Nau" written by Akhtar and Shor respectively are splendid.

The issue for the month of September opens with a thought-provoking article on post-war planning. Saiyed Masih-uz-Zaman Jaisi gives a bird's eye-view of the Urdu poetry dealing with such subjects as labour, democracy, peasant, capitalism, youth, etc. In another article a "ghazal" by Jigar has been adversely criticised, although much of this criticism is rather misplaced and unwarranted. An unpublished "gata" by Ghalib will be found of special interest to the students of Urdu. "Letters by Niaz" is continued. The poetry section contains several readable poems by Mahir, Hazin, Sarkhush, Tamkin and others.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Boys and girls throughout India will celebrate to-day the Annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. Children of the Bombay and Suburban Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will celebrate the Day at Matunga in the B. J. Children's Home, near King's Circle, under the presidentship of Lady Manijeh R. Masani, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Mrs. Sarlaben R. Nanavaty will speak on Balkan-ji-Bari, Mr. Purshotam Kanji on Mahatma Gandhi, Professor Gurdial Mallik on Dr. Annie Besant, and Mr. Ramnik V. Shah on the Future of the Children's Organisation. A variety entertainment programme by children also has been arranged. A report of the function and of the Balkan-ji-Bari will appear in the future issues of this journal.

*

Mr. Ramnik V. Shah and Miss Hiraben Bhatvadekar, In-charge Inspection of the Local Branches, Mr. Rasik F. Shah, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari and Dada visited Dahanu on the Dassera Day at the invitation of the Local Branch of that place. A programme of children's entertainments and talks with the workers and elders was arranged. It was a pleasure to have a walk on the sea-beach in the evening, and a joy to go a-boating in the lovely moon-lit night.

Children at Dahanu are full of love and enthusiasm, and to such an extent has our fraternity grown that we do feel ourselves belonging to one big family of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Boys and girls had joy-rides in the newly-painted and beautifully decorated tongas, as a part of Dassera celebrations. Then they went to loot the nature of its gold, (plucked leaves from trees) and freely shared the loot with each other and also with us.... what a wonderful idea is that—to share one's gold with others!

* * *

Shri L. N. Saxena of the Cawnpore Children's Association, writing on the "effects of films on Children" says that the utility of Films is indisputable. However, inasmuch as India is concerned, althougn the Film Producers have quite successfully played their part, yet after all is said and done, the fact remains that the Film Industry has rendered no educational service to the Indian children's community. Whereas films have been extensively utilised as the media of education in Western countries, Indian Films have very little to their credit on this account.

It is very necessary that films to suit children's tastes should be produced —let these even be only news-reels. Exceptions apart, the Producers, as businessmen, may not like to invest their money in preparing such reels; so also the Distributors and Exhibitors may not like to block their capital by booking such pictures or reels, as the general public may not be interested in them. As such, the Educational Institutions should get such reels made, and these can form a regular course of training by practical methods.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that a hundred novels cannot change the outlook of students as one 'love affair' film can do. On the other hand, a hundred lessons in the class-room cannot emphatically impress the students as can be done by the exhibition of one educational film. To-day, we know, the films generally are 'love affair' films; and though a good number of Social, Religious, etc., films has been produced, yet all these have little value for the child world.

If the Government authorities assisted in this mater, it would be a good move. They could prescribe certain film courses as compulsory for the education of boys and girls at schools and colleges. They could at least pass Laws prohibiting children under certain age to attend the Public Cinema houses, and permitting boys and girls between 12 and 16 years to see only selected pictures and that too with the written authority of their Institutions.

Gandhi Jaya... ...ebration by Hyderabad (Sind) boys and girls.

Bombay is the centre of this Industry in India, and fortunately enough the headquarters of the premier Indian Children's Organisation Balkan-ji-Bari are also situated there. Besides the only Children's Standard Magazine "Pushpa" is issued from Bombay. It will, therefore, be in the fitness of things if Balkan-ji-Bari takes up this question, and others extend their sincere co-operation for the best efforts in this cause. Could not at least some special shows be arranged for only students on Sundays and other holidays?

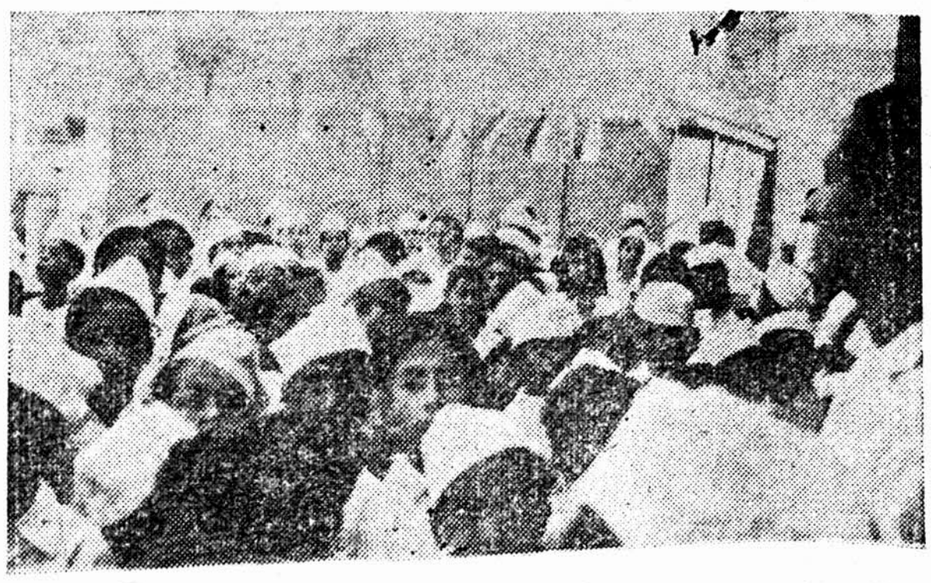
*

Dada will be pleased to receive and to publish contributions by his younger sisters and brothers. Please write short essays or stories, games or tricks, puzzles or jokes, legibly and in ink, and send them, mentioning your full name and address and age, to Dada, "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

Boys and girls upto sixteen years old wishing to join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association may send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning their full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada, "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21.



CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS AT KARACHI

Strictly Feminine!

GUIDE TO MODERNISM

BY AMENA HUSAIN

Girls, young women and married ladies are often doubtful as to their progress in society. A ready-reference guide is therefore offered for checking up the degree of modernity attained by them in their respective avocations.

The following fourteen rules describe how a model Indian woman of today should conduct herself under all circumstances:

1. Except for expediency, no person is to be recognised or addressed to unless introduced freshly at each meeting.

2. No respect in speech or behaviour is to be shown to relatives (including parents), friends or acquaintances. The absentees are always alluded to in terms befitting a pickpocket.

3. All other smart women are to be genuinely loathed.

4. Mussoorie, Ootacamund and Poona are to be visited during the appropriate seasons, without missing the Mahaluxmi season of Bombay.

*

5. When residing in Bombay, the following programme is to be followed:

Monday and Wednesday—at the pictures.
Tuesday—at the Television Club.
Thursday—at the Ping Pong Club of India.
Friday—sprucing the nails and eye-lashes for Saturday.
Saturday—at Mahaluxmi followed by the long evening at Mumtaz Mahal Hotel.
Sunday—recuperating from the after effects of Saturday. If the head feels light and the eyes clear by eventide, there is the choice of Cocktail Dance at Mumtaz Mahal or Lemonade Dance at the P. P. I."

*

6. Marriage is not to be considered seriously while "the going is good" except when a gold mine with digging facilities appears on the horizon. In this respect the opinions seem divided. While some will consider none outside the ruling class of the day, others prefer the unemployed sons of millionaires, and a few fatal beauties even hanker after that giddy "highness" where a commoner becomes the thirteenth Maharani of Bunderpur.

*

7. Have a hierarchy of admirers beginning with a demi-official unconfirmed fiance, followed closely in descending order by the approved substitutes, the probables and the possibles, down to mere hangers on.

8. The demi-official unconfirmed fiance is not to be taken for granted as the future husband. His presence indicates that the lady is still open to any worthy offer of marriage. The betrothal in any case is delayed until one is quite convinced that nothing better than the aforesaid fiance is procurable and/or there is a likelihood of his getting adrift whichever is later.

9. If there is a husband to whom one had become thoughtlessly attached in that empty unmodern era of life he is made to act as a lackey in constant attendance. (If the husband is endearingly called "idiot" in public, he should not foam and fret or lose his temper because that term is merely an unwitting hint that if there was a glimmer of intelligence in him, he should have taken a less volatile spouse).

10. Every endeavour is made to discover the possible existence of "mental cruelty" or "incompatibility of temperament" in the conjugal life.

11. The magnetic curves and angularities of the figure are not allowed to be impaired by vociferous activities which are normally considered indecent.

*

12. The kitchen is never visited, and since the contract of the sweeper does not include that part of the house, "clean" and "dirty" become meaningless expressions in relation to the kitchen and also what is cooked there. (It is general knowledge that the cook and the cook's help belong to a higher caste and therefore the cleaning of any place or thing lies quite outside their profession).

As drawing-room is the only place for operating the wit amidst intelligent company and not the kitchen, it is customary to stay outwitted by the illiterate cook and allow him to serve three times a day by permutation, every conceivable mixture of meat, vegetable and fish at uncontrolled rates. The resultant effect on the body in the shape of dyspepsia, neuralgia and hysteria, is affirmed as an act of God and not of the cook.

Having thus subjected the body to the devices of the cook it is then handed over to the doctor for treatment. One should become habituated to the sensations produced inside the system by the chemical impact of the cook's concoctions and the doctor's prescription; and the interest of the doctor is sustained by means of high fees.

13. Children, if any, must not be encouraged to become too affectionate and are left indeterminately in the charge of an ayah who becomes the paramount influence in their little lives. The culture acquired by these youngsters from the ayah is later made presentable for the future society by polishing up at a Hill School.

14. Parents should be treated like old servants of the family. Their advice and opinion are met with vociferous disgust. The growing children in the house are thus given a practical lesson of the behaviour that should be adopted when their own frisky mummy and daddy are overtaken by senile decay.

.....he is to be made a lackey in constant attendance

Marriage is not to be considered seriously except when a gold mine with digging facilities appears on the horizon.

Enforced Military Training

As A Means To Social Betterment

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

I have been receiving a number of letters lately on the subject of the value of a year of military service for our boys after the war.

I think that there is some confusion in people's minds. Some are thinking about the immediate situation in a year or two right after the close of hostilities. Others are thinking about a permanent programme of training that will continue into the future.

Let us take the first consideration. There will be, when the war ends, a good many men training who never have been overseas. At the same time there will be a need for a number of men to act as a police force or as occupation troops in different parts of the world for varying periods of time. Men who have been fighting and who have lived in remote places for months and even years, are going to want to come home quickly. It might be possible, on a volunteer basis, to get enough young men who have never been overseas to take the places of the veterans.

A Year Of Service

The second consideration can again be divided. One group asks only that all young men be trained for a year in some military service. Other people frequently feel that one year is hardly adequate to train a man completely in a branch of our highly mechanised services. Some feel that we should aim at getting our young citizens in good physical condition through two or three months of basic training and then use the rest of the time as a period of education in democratic citizenship. This will permit them to perform some service for the community wherein they spend their time.

There are many arguments in favour of a year of military service and many things could be accomplished even if it were just a year of military service. For example, the nations of the world would know that we are never again going to be caught unprepared—that at all times our country's young manhood will be in condition with sufficient training to protect our nation and prevent any surprise attacks. Our equipment would be modernised and adequate.

There is also the advantage that, under any circumstances, young men from all the different groups which make up the nation's citizenship, would be thrown together at an early and impressionable age. They would know each other, and differences in background and environment would melt away before the stark realities which close association soon brings. Only a man's character is the real criterion of worth. There is also the possibility of teaching young men to take care of themselves in open country if they have not had an opportunity of seeing something of this very great nation, which they might not do except at government expense.

Question Of Girls

And now to this subject, this terrifying subject, of what part girls might play in a programme of national service. No one is more conscious than I that many a girl, when she finishes school, will not want to leave home and that her family also will not want her to go from under their direct supervision.

It is possible, however, that a girl might give a year of service in her own community. Such service might well prove valuable to hospitals or to some government agencies—local, state or national—which happen to be in the vicinity, or some civic or charitable institution dealing with child care or recreation, which needed personnel.

In any of these activities a girl might learn many things which would be of help to her in her future life, either in her home or in some work she might undertake. Quite obviously, it would be useful for any woman to have a knowledge of local conditions and better knowledge of nutrition or sanitation, as well as some of the first principles of hygiene or nursing. Some girls might feel that they wanted to see some of their own country beyond their immediate surroundings; but this, after all, could probably be offered on a voluntary basis.

Essential Thing

The essential thing, as I see it, is to increase our participation in government.

I think we have learned from the draft in this war that we need better knowledge of nutrition, better care for our children. To attain this we must, of necessity, make some changes in our educational system, because we cannot expect an improvement except through knowledge and understanding of our people.

A year of extra training beyond high school might add enormously to the kind of education which would help us achieve this improvement in our standard of living. Such improvement does not necessarily mean that we need more money per family; it often means that we need more knowledge per family in order to use what we have at hand.—USOWI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4666

DARBY AND JOAN

Photos—N. G. Limaye.

If you saw the word "optionics" printed as a headline, what would you guess it to mean? In fact, it is the trade-mark name of a famous American scientific company whose work has vastly benefited all the fighting services in this war

More important to you in the long run are optionics in peace-times. Remember that news of new weapons, new drugs, or an invention such as radiolocation, is occasionally allowed to appear, but that there are many other developments which, still secret, can change our whole lives when peace is here.

Although no details can yet be given it breaks no law to say that sensational progress has been made in certain types of television and radiolocation. A combination of optics, electronics and mechanics is producing machines that can be among the world's most striking blessings. Safe flying in

Shape Of Things To Come

By Professor A. M. LOW.

fog, safety at sea in bad visibility, are two important examples.

New Strides In Television

Up to now television has been somewhat of an experiment. The short waves necessary for definition need costly, special cables to connect each local station with its central depot. Even then the range from transmitter to receiver is comparatively short. In built-up areas good aerials are needed as in the days of cats' whiskers and headphones.

Many of these serious disadvantages have been overcome. In particular, it has been found possible to obtain almost ideally clear vision between two points by using cables which resist all attempts at atmospheric interference.

Great distances have yet to be accomplished, but think how many short visits of inspection waste our time or cause unending trouble today.

It would not, for example, be at all difficult to arrange a pleasant "mirror" in your bedroom so that as the front door is opened (by electricity, if you wish) a picture of the caller appears on the screen.

The old joke of the butcher holding up the joint for madam to see "through the telephone" has come true and is a perfectly reasonable proposition. No need perhaps, to go to the office on Saturday when callers can be seen as well as heard by wire.

Now this is more vital than may at first appear. We use many senses when gauging someone's thoughts . . . how often do we "hang up" and say: "I will have to 'see' him." No longer a vain hope or a weary journey: it can all be arranged.

A works superintendent could make a tour without leaving his desk.

Help To Teaching

From the educational standpoint alone the outlook is immense. Not long ago a series of films was made showing various surgical operations in such a way that different cases could all be seen by students in a few hours. In normal practice it might take ten years to cover the same ground completely.

So with the new "onics", in innumerable examples where the barrier of time can be removed by simultaneous vision at many points by the mere touching of a button.

In wartime methods and uses are secret, but it is obvious that vision is important from point to point when direct sight is impracticable or hopelessly dangerous.

For the future the outlook is even more surprising. There is no technical reason whatsoever why an army commander should not watch a distant battle, make a tour of inspection, or "stand" by every gun during a battle without being nearer than twenty miles to the scene of action. Greater distances can only be a matter of time.

What is more, experiments have shown that a radio-controlled aeroplane without any human pilot could send back to H.Q. a picture of all that "it" sees. The control of such planes within the limits of vision is commonplace. Before long we may be able to ask the robot where it is and follow its every movement, although it may be hundreds of miles away over enemy lines.

Would Aid World Peace

It may be said that wonders of such a kind are developed by the intensive research and unbounded expenditure of war—but their application to peace for the benefit of the world must inevitably follow.

"Onics" can play their part in the maintenance of peace. Friendship is only made by contact more personal than the telephone, and when the day comes that we can see and talk to the rest of the world there is some hope that common sense might prevail.

Then, is it not true that the broadcasting of the sights and sounds of war to every home would prove a greater step towards peace than all the leagues that war ever invented?—"Daily Sketch."

LIGHT AND SPEEDY "SUPER-BICYCLES"

New British Design

New British "super-bicyles" designed by leading English scientists and aircraft designers will be put in production immediately the industry switches over to peace-time manufacture.

The new types which incorporate the latest developments of British aircraft construction in their design are described as "soft, speedy and feather-weight". They weigh 15 lbs as against 28 lbs weight of an ordinary bicycle.

British post-war bicycles will be rendered thief-proof by a secret locking device, while the tyre pump is hidden in the frame of the welded corrugated tubing.

One type which is now ready for manufacture is made of rust-proof metals so that the machine can be cleaned simply by hose pipe. Another novel feature is that the chain case is made of transparent plastic, as is used in bomber gun-turrets, which leaves the oil level visible.

One of the prominent British scientists who has contributed to the design of these revolutionary bicycle types is Mr. Sydney Camm, inventor of the world-famous R.A.F. Hurricane.

Learned Lady (full of the Russian front). "What do you think of the Muscovite onslaught?"

Breezy Sub: "Its a new one on me. But if you like to show me the steps I'll try anything once."

Hostess: "Remember. One sweet if you wash your hands. Two if you wash your face as well."

Small Evacuee: "Wot do I get if I 'ave a barf?"

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.